The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Fenian Attack Upon Policemen in the City of Cork.

Resignation of the Italian Ambassador to Great Britain.

Reported Shocks of Earthquake Experienced in China.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Attack upon the Cork Police—Examination of Fenian Prisoners—Precautions Against an Anticipated Attempt to Rescue Burke.

Cork, Monday, Feb. 10.

Last night a squad of policemen who were patrolling the city, were confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack upon them with clubs and stones. The policemen, being greatly outnumbered, fell back to the nearest station. They were chased some distance by the mob, several of whom during the flight of the Police fired upon them with pistols and other firearms. None of the latter, however, were hurt. As soon as they reached the neighborhood of the station the pursuit ceased, and when the Police, reinforced, again sallied out, the crowd had dispersed. As the night was dark and thick none of the attacking party could be distinctly seen or recognized, and though the officers are actively searching for the suspected ring leaders, they have not yet been able to effect any arrest.

Cork, Monday, Feb. 10—Evening.

The police have succeeded in arresting many persons who are suspected to have taken part in the riotous attempt to rescue Capt. Mackay.

It is reported that among those arrested two have been identified as the men who shot the two policemen on that occasion; but as no examinations have yet taken place, nothing definite is known as to the charges or evidence against tehm.

Some persons have also been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault on the policemen last night.

The recent bold disturbances of the peace have caused the Government officials here to redouble their vigilance.

Dublin, Monday, Feb. 10—Evening.

The Grand Jury, to whom the cases of the accused Fenians now in the prisons of this city are to be presented, to-day assembled at the Court-house. Lord Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, delivered the charge to the jury, in which he deplored in strong language outrages which had been perpetrated and the useless agitation and lawless spirit now prevailing in Ireland. The Grand Jury then withdrew to their chamber and commenced their labors.

Two indictments have been found against the prisoner Lennon; one is for treason and the other is for murder, he being charged with shooting the policeman at Stepaside.

The prisoner Pigot has been indicted on the charge of sedition.

London, Monday, Feb. 10.

Capt. Mackay, who was captured at Cork a few days since for planning the recent attack on the Martello tower at Duncannon was brought up for examination on Saturday afternoon. The evidence seemed to be conclusive, and he was fully committed for trial. Capt. Mackay is described as a very young man, having barely completed his 21st year. Several of the rioters who attempted to rescue Mackay from the custody of the Police were also examined and committed. It seems that in the *mêlee* two of the Police were shot and dangerously wounded.

The guards of constables and soldiers in and around Warwick Jail, where the Fenian prisoner Burke is still confined, have been doubled, and many additional precautions have been taken in consequence of reports that the Fenians threaten to rescue their leader by force. Much excitement exists in Warwick. The citizens volunteer in large numbers to serve as special constables.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Resignation of the Italian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

London, Monday Feb. 10.

The Marquis D'Azeglio, who, since 1850 has been the Ambassador of Italy to the Court of St. James, has sent his resignation to the King of Italy, and requests to be recalled from London at an early day.

The Strike of the Liverpool Cabmen Ended.

Liverpool, Monday, Feb. 10.

The protracted strike of the cabmen in this city has ended. The men have all returned to their stands, and cabs are now running through the streets as usual, to the great relief of the people.

FRANCE.

Award of Prizes to American Exhibitors at the Exposition.

London, Monday, Feb. 10.

Mr. McCormick, in a private dispatch, dated Paris to-day, reports that on the 5th inst. an official report was published of the trial of improved agricultural implements on the Imperial farms last year, and of the awards which have finally been made to the successful inventors by the Special Commission appointed by the Emperor. A grand prize is given R. C. McCormick, of Illinois, for his reaping-machine, and a gold medal, together with an object of art, to Mr. Wood, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., for his mowing-machine. Upon both gentlemen the Emperor has conferred the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Other grand prizes are also awarded the Emperors of France, Austria and Russia.

CHINA.

Arrival of Minister Burlingame at Shanghae—Shocks of Earthquake—The Rebellion.

London, Monday, Feb. 10.

Dispatches from China, with news to the latest date, have been received.

The United States Minister, Mr. Burlingame, had left Pekin on his mission for the Emperor of China, and had arrived at Shanghae, from which place he was to proceed direct to the United States.

Shocks of earthquake had been felt at Shanghae and Ningpoo, and in the surrounding districts. No destruction of property or loss of life is reported, and the oscillations were not violent; but the unusual occurrence caused great consternation among the Chinese, and wherever the phenomenon was felt the wildest panic prevailed.

The intelligence in regard to the rebellion in the north of China is not very definite. The Imperialists report that battles have taken place since the conflict at Shinting, and they claim that the rebels have been defeated in all these later encounters, and that the Imperial armies are rapidly gaining the ground which they had lost.

GERMANY.

Objects of the National Customs Conference to Assemble in Berlin.

Berlin, Monday, Feb. 10.

The National Customs Conference, which will soon assemble here, is regarded not only as important to the interests of commerce, but as likely to advance in no slight degree the progress of German unity. The National Party, taking advantage of the opportunity, are assiduously laying their plans to give a political character to the approaching Conference, which, it is expected, will embrace representatives from all sections of the Fatherland.

CUBA.

American Protest Against the New Custom-House Regulations—Movements of Captain-General Lersundi and Mme. Ristori.

Havana, Monday, Feb. 10.

The Captain of the American brig *Mountain Eagle* has filed a protest with the Acting United States Consul against the new Custom-house regulation, compelling payment to be made in advance as security for duties on goods in the manifest, and for other expenses of the ship.

Captain-General Lersundi has returned from his tour through the island.

The first series of performances given by Mme. Ristori in this city has terminated, and she has gone to Matanzas.

Canadian News—Intercolonial Railway—Marine Disaster.

Montreal, Canada, Monday, Feb. 10.

It is stated that the Robinson route has been positively decided upon for the inter-Colonial Railway, by the Dominion Cabinet.

The discount on American invoices is twenty per cent.

St. John, N. B., Monday, Feb. 10.

The brigantine *Bessie* went ashore in Courtney Bay yesterday, during a violent gale. She is a total loss. Her captain was drowned.

Kingston, Canada, Monday, Feb. 10.

A fire broke out in the Bank of Montreal this evening, but was extinguished after vigorous exertions by the firemen. The building is greatly damaged throughout its entire extent by smoke and water. Two women servants were nearly suffocated. The loss cannot be estimated at present.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, Feb. 10.

The House met at 3 o'clock to-day. The Attorney-General opened the debate on the repeal of the resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Troop on the same side. Repeal meetings continue to be held in different parts of the country.

A heavy rain-storm prevailed here last night.

Extreme Cold Weather at the West.

Milwaukee, Wis., Monday, Feb. 10.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer here at 7 A. M. was 16° below zero; at Winona, Min., 30° below zero; at Madison, Wis., 34° below; at Wabashaw, Min., 36° below; and at St. Pauls, Min., 40° below.

Chicago, Monday, Feb. 10.

Dispatches from different parts of Illinois and the West indicate that last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning at Rock Island stood at 28 deg. below zero; at Dixon, 40 deg. below; at Freeport, 28 deg. below; at Cherry Valley, 36 deg. below; at Quincey, 8 deg. below; at Beloit, Wis., 27 deg. below; at Desmoines, Iowa, 24 deg. below; at Dubuque, 22 deg. below; at Muscatine, 32 deg. below; at Keokuk, 10 deg. below.

Milwaukee, Wis., Monday, Feb. 10.

The thermometer at Winona, Minn., this morning indicated 42 deg. below zero, and at Sparta, Wis., 51 deg. below.

Resignation of Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 10.

Hon. James Guthrie to-day sent his resignation as United States Senator to the Governor, on account of his continued sickness and inability to go to Washington, and the Legislature has determined to elect his successor on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Robberies in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Feb. 10.

A show-case standing in the entrance to Boagher & Brother's jewelry-store, under the Southern Hotel, was robbed on Saturday of about $1,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

John S. Platt, a messenger in the employ of the Merchants' Union Express Company, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling $700 from that Company.

The Memphis Fire Department to be Disbanded.

Memphis, Monday, Feb. 10.

The City Council this afternoon passed a resolution abolishing the Fire Department after the 1st of next March, in consequence of the condition of the City Treasury.

Destruction by Fire of a School Building in Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, Monday, Feb. 10.

The large high school building in this city was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheated furnace. Loss $25,000; fully insured.

Fire in Mattoon, Illinois.

Mattoon, Ill., Monday, Feb. 10.

Fire broke out this morning in the building occupied by Mitchell Bros., saddlers, destroying it, together with six adjoining buildings. The loss is $24,000, on which there is $14,000 insurance in Illinois companies.

Fire in Mobile—Loss $40,000.

Mobile, Ala., Monday, Feb. 10.

The City Mills, on the corner of Church and Commerce streets, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000; partially insured.

Murder in Indiana.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 10.

At Salem, Ind., last Saturday, Walker B. Rodman, Jr., killed Absalom Wright, an old man 65 years old, by fracturing his skull with the butt of a gun. Rodman escaped.

Arrest of Horse Thieves in Tennessee.

Nashville, Monday, Feb. 10.

Five persons have been arrested and brought here, charged with horse stealing in this vicinity. They were committed to jail.

Suicide at Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, Feb. 10.

Walter Middleton, 29 years of age, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. He was a wool-sorter by trade, and killed himself because he could get no work.

Charlotte Cushman has sent home from Italy three beautiful works of art as a present to the Boston Music Hall.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

The State of Georgia vs. Secretary Stanton, Gens. Grant and Pope.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Application for an Injunction to Prevent the Execution of the Reconstruction Laws—The Application Denied.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 10.

Last Spring bills were filed in the United States Supreme Court by the State of Georgia and the State of Mississippi respectively, against the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and in one of the cases, Gen. Pope, and in the other Gen. Ord, to restrain and enjoin them from carrying into effect the Reconstruction acts of March 2 and March 23, 1867. Attorney-General Stanbery moved to dismiss both bills for want of jurisdiction, and after argument, in May, the Court announced that the Attorney-General's motion was granted, and the opinion of the Court would be delivered at the next (this) term. Accordingly Mr. Justice Nelson to-day delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State of Georgia *vs.* Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope. The following is the opinion of Mr. Justice Nelson as furnished by the Court's reporter:

The bill before us was filed in this Court, invoking the exercise of its original jurisdiction against the Secretary of War, the General of the Army and Major-Gen. Pope, assigned to the command of the Third Military District, consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, which District is organized under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient Government of the rebel States," and an act of the 23d of the same month, supplementary thereto, for the purpose of restraining the defendants from carrying into execution the several provisions of those acts. The bill sets forth the existence of the State of Georgia, the complainant, as one of the States of this Union under the Constitution. The civil war of 1861-65 in which she was involved, the surrender of the Confederate army in the latter year, and submission to the Constitution and laws of the Union, the withdrawal of the Military Government from Georgia by the President, the Commander-in-chief of the army, and the revival and reorganization of the civil government of the State with his permission, and that the Government thus reorganized was in the possession and enjoyment of all the rights and privileges in her several departments, executive, legislative and judicial, belonging to a State in the Union, under the Constitution, with the exception of a representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The bill then sets forth that the intent and design of the acts of Congress as apparent on their face and by their terms, are to overthrow and annul this existing State Government, and to erect another and different government in its place, unauthorized by the Constitution and in defiance of its guarantees, and that in furtherance of this intent and design, the defendants, the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and Major-Gen. Pope, acting under orders of the President, are about setting in motion a portion of the army to take military possession of the State, and threaten to subvert her government and subject her people to military rule; that the State is wholly inadequate to resist the power and the force of the Executive Department of the United States, and she therefore insists that such protection can and ought to be afforded by a decree or order of this Court in the premises. The bill then prays:

First—That the defendants may be restrained from issuing any order, or doing or permitting any act or thing within or concerning the State of Georgia, which is or may be directed or required of them, or any of them, by or under these two acts of Congress.

Second—From causing to be made any registration within the State, as specified and prescribed in the last of the aforesaid acts.

Third—From administering or causing to be administered within the State, the oath or affirmation prescribed in said last mentioned act.

Fourth.—From holding or causing to be held within the State, any such election or elections, or causing to be made any return of any such elections for the purpose of ascertaining the result of the same according to the said acts.

Fifth—From holding or causing to be held within the State, any such Convention as is prescribed therein.

A motion has been made by the counsel for the defendants to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction, for which a precedent is found in the case of the State of Rhode Island *vs.* the State of Massachusetts, (12 Peters, 669). It is claimed that the Court has no jurisdiction either of the suject matter set forth in the bill, or over the parties defendant, and on support of the first ground it is urged that the matters involved and presented for adjudication are political and not judicial, and therefore not the subject of judicial cognizance. This distinction results from the organization of the Government into the three great departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and from the assignment and limitation of the powers of each by the Constitution. The judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may ordain and establish; the political power of the Government in the other two departments. The distinction between judicial and political power is so generally acknowledged in the jurisprudence both of England and of this country, that we need do no more than refer to some of the authorities on the subject. They are all in one direction. Several cases are referred to, among others the case of the State of Rhode Island *vs.* the State of Massachusetts, (12 Peters). It has been supposed that the last case is an exception, and affords authority for hearing and adjudicating upon political questions, in the usual course of judicial proceedings on a bill in equity. But it will be seen on a close examination of the case that this is a mistake. It involved a question of boundary between the two States. Mr. Justice Baldwin, who delivered the opinion of the Court, states the objection and proceeds to answer it. He observes:

"It is said that this is a political, not civil controversy between the parties, and so not within the Constitution, or 13th section of the Judiciary act. As it is viewed by the Court, it is on the bill alone, had it been demurred to, a controversy as to the locality of a point three miles south of the southernmost point of Charles River, which is the only question which can arise under the charter. Taking the case on the bill and plea, the question is whether the stake set up on Wrentham Plain by Woodword and Saffrey, in 1642, is the true point from which to run an east and west line, as the compact boundary between the States. In the first aspect of the case, it depends on a fact; in the second, on the law of equity, whether the agreement is void or valid, neither of which present a political controversy, but one of an ordinary judicial nature of frequent occurrence in suits between individuals."

In another part of the opinion, speaking of the submission by sovereigns or States of a controversy between them, he observes:

"From the time of such submission, the question ceases to be a political one to be decided by the *sic volo sic jubeo* of political power. It comes to the Court to be decided by its judgment, legal discretion and solemn consideration of the rules of law appropriate to its nature as a judicial question depending on the exercise of judicial power, as it is bound to act by known and settled principles of national or municipal jurisprudence, as the case requires."

And he might have added, what is properly implied in the opinion that the question thus submitted by the sovereign, the State, to a judicial determination, must be one appropriate for the exercise of judicial power, such as a question of boundary, or as the case of Penn *vs.* Lord Baltimore, a contract between parties in respect to their boundary. Lord Hardwick placed his right in that case to entertain jurisdiction upon this ground. The objections to the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Rhode Island *vs.* Massachusetts were that the subject matter of the bill involved sovereignty and jurisdiction, which were not matters of property but of political rights over the territory in question. They are forcibly stated by the Chief Justice, who dissented from the opinion. The very elaborate examination of the case by Mr. Justice Baldwin was devoted to an answer and refutation of those objections. He endeavored to show, and we think did show, that the question was one of boundary, which of itself was not a political question, but one of property appropriate for judicial cognizance, and that sovereignty and jurisdiction were but incidental and dependent upon the main issue in the case. The right of property was undoubtedly involved, as in this country, where feudal tenures are abolished. In cases of escheat the State takes the place of the feudal lord by virtue of its sovereignty as the original and ultimate proprietor of all the lands within its jurisdiction. In the case of the State of Florida *vs.* Georgia (17 Howard, 428) the United States were allowed to intervene, being the proprietors of a large part of the lands situate within the disputed boundary, ceded by Spain as part of Florida. The State of Florida was also deeply interested as a proprietor.

The case bearing most directly upon the one before us is the Cherokee Nation *vs.* the State of Georgia—(5 Peters.) A bill was filed in that case, and an injunction prayed for to prevent the execution of certain acts of the Legislature of Georgia within the territory of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, they claiming a right to sue in this Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, as a foreign nation. The acts of the Legislature, if permitted to be carried into execution, would have subverted the tribal government of the Indians, and subjected them to the jurisdiction of the State. The injunction was denied on the ground that the Cherokee nation could not be regarded as a foreign nation within the Judiciary act, and that, therefore, they had no standing in Court; but Chief Justice Marshall, who delivered the opinion of the majority of the Court, very strongly intimated that the bill was untenable on another ground, namely, that it involved simply a political question. He observed:

"That part of the bill which respects the land occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the Court to protect their possession, may be more doubtful. The mere question of right might, perhaps, be decided by this Court in a proper case, with proper parties. But the Court is asked to do more than decide on the title. The bill requires us to control the Legislature of Georgia and to restrain the exertion of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the Court may be well questioned. It savors too much of the exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the Judicial Department."

Several opinions were delivered in the case. A very elaborate one by Mr. Justice Thompson, in which Judge Story concurred. They maintained that the Cherokee Nation were a foreign nation within the judiciary act, and competent to bring suit, but agreed with the Chief-Justice, that all the matters set up in the bill involved political questions, with the exception of the right and title of the Indians to the possession of the land which they occupied. Mr. Justice Thompson referring to this branch of the case observed:

"For the purpose of guarding against any erroneous conclusions, it is proper that I should state that I do not claim for this Court the exercise of jurisdiction upon any matter properly falling under the denomination of political power. Relief to the full extent prayed by the bill may be beyond the reach of this Court. Much of the matter therein contained, by way of complaint, would seem to depend for relief upon the exercise of political power, and as such appropriately devolving upon the Executive and not the judicial department of the Government. This Court can grant relief so far only as the rights of persons or property are drawn in question and have been infringed."

And in another part of the opinion he returns again to the question, and is still more emphatic in disclaiming jurisdiction. He observes:

"I certainly do not claim as belonging to the Judiciary the exercise of political power; that belongs to another branch of the Government. The protection and enforcement of many rights secured by treaties most certainly do not belong to the Judiciary. It is only where the rights of persons or property are involved and when such rights can be presented under some judicial form of proceedings, that courts of justice can interpose relief." * * * "This Court can have no right to pronounce an abstract opinion upon the constitutionality of a State law. Such law must be brought into actual or threatened operation upon rights properly falling under judicial cognizance, or a remedy is not to be had here."

We have said that Mr. Justice Story concurred in this opinion, and Mr. Justice Johnson, who also delivered one, recognized the same distinctions. By the second section of the third article of the Constitution, the judicial power extends to "all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States," &c., and as applicable to the case in hand to "controversies between a State and citizens of another State," which controversies under the Judiciary act may be brought in the first instance before this Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and we agree that the bill filed presents a case which, if it be the subject of judicial cognizance would in form come under a familiar head of equity jurisdiction, *i. e.*, jurisdiction to grant an injunction to restrain a party from a wrong or injury to the rights of another where the danger, actual or threatened, is irreparable, or the remedy at law inadequate. But, according to the course of proceeding and judicature of the Court under this head of jurisdiction, in order to entitle a party to the remedy, a case must be presented appropriate for the exercise of judicial power. The rights in danger, as we have seen, must be rights of person or property, not merely political rights, which do not belong to the judicature of the Court either in law or equity.

The remaining question on this branch of our inquiry is whether, in view of the principles above stated, and which we have endeavored to explain, a case is made out in the bill of which the Court can take judicial cognizance. In looking into it, it will be seen that we are called upon to restrain the defendants, who represent the Executive authority of the Government, from carrying into execution certain acts of Congress, inasmuch as such execution would annul and totally abolish the existing State Government of Georgia and establish another and different one in its place. In other words, would overthrow and destroy the corporate existence of a State, by depriving it of all the means and instrumentalities by which its existence might, and otherwise would be, maintained. This is the substance of the complaint and of the relief prayed for. The bill, it is true, sets out in detail the different and substantial changes in the structure and organization of the existing government as contemplated in these acts of Congress, which it is charged, if carried into effect by the defendants, will work this destruction. But they are grievances, because they necessarily and inevitably tend to the overthrow of the State as an organized political body. They are stated in detail as laying the foundation for the interposition of the court to prevent the specific execution of them and the resulting threatened mischief. So in respect to the prayers of the bill. The first is that the defendants may be enjoined against doing or permitting any act or thing within or concerning the State which is or may be directed or required of them by or under the two acts of Congress complained of. And the remaining four prayers are of the same character, except more specific as to the particular acts threatened to be committed, that these matters, both as stated in the body of the bill and in the prayer for relief, call for the judgment of the court upon political questions and upon rights, not of person or property, but of a political character, will hardly be denied for the rights, for the protection of which our authority is invoked, the rights of sovereignty, of political jurisdiction, of Government, corporate existence as a State, with all its Constitutional powers and privileges. No case of private rights or private property infringed or in danger of actual or threatened infringement is presented by the bill in a judicial form for the judgment of the Court.

It is true the bill, in setting forth the political rights of the State and of its people to be protected, among other matters, avers that Georgia owns certain real estate, and buildings thereon—a State Capitol, an executive mansion, and other real and personal property; and that putting the acts of Congress into execution, and destroying the State, would deprive it of the possession and enjoyment of its property. But it is apparent that this reference to property and statement concerning it are only by way of showing one of the grievances resulting from the threatened destruction of the State and in aggravation of it, not as a specific ground of relief. This matter of property is neither stated as an independent ground, nor is it noticed at all in the prayers for relief. Indeed the case as made in the bill would have stopped far short of the relief sought by the State, and its main purpose and design given up by restraining its legal effect simply to the protection of the title and possession of its property. Such relief would call for a very different bill from the one before us.

Having arrived at the conclusion that this Court, for the reasons we have stated, possesses no jurisdiction over the subject matter presented in the bill for relief. It is unimportant to examine the question as it respects jurisdiction over the parties defendants. The result of this opinion leads to a dismissal of the bill for want of jurisdiction. It also disposes of the case of the State of Mississippi *vs.* Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and E. O. C. Ord.

Chief-Justice Chase said:

Without being able to yield my assent to the grounds stated in the opinion just delivered, I concur fully in the conclusion that the case made by the complainants is one of which this Court has no jurisdiction.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Feb. 10.

A large number of bills granting pensions came over from the House and were suitably referred.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Conness rose to a personal explanation, saying that the Associated Press report had wrongly credited him with remarks made by Mr. Sumner on the Tenure of Office bill.

[Note.—The error arose in telegraphing to New-York.—Reporter.]

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ramsay presented the petition of citizens of Colorado, asking the admission of Colorado as a State into the Union.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Morton presented the petition of the employes of the Government Printing-Office, asking to be included in the twenty-five per cent. increase, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition from the Common Council of Buffalo, N. Y., for the improvement of the Harbor of Buffalo, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, praying for the removal of obstructions in the East River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition from Henry Newell, a loyal citizen of Louisiana, praying the reissue and replacement of the four Government bonds lost by him, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, praying for the legalization of gold contracts. He asked that as the Funding bill contains provisions on the subject, the petition should be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the relief of Capt. C. P. Johnson was taken up and passed.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, presented resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Maine, against the removal of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution instructing the Committee of the District of Columbia to inquire into the facts regarding the forcible ejectment from the horse railroad from Washington to Georgetown of an employe of the Senate, on account of race, on Saturday last.

Mr. Buckalew objecting, it went over.

A similar resolution was offered by Mr. Sumner, which was also objected to by Mr. Buckalew, and went over.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution relating to the Ocean Mail Steamship Company service between the United States and China, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Davis called up his resolution asking information from the Secretary of War in regard to chartering and hiring vessels during the war.

Mr. Edmonds moved that it should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Grimes thought the resolution a harmless one. The chartering was all done by the Quartermasters, except in the case of those for Gen. Banks' expedition. No compensation was made to the agents.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to set apart a territory for the Indians in Nevada and other Territories; also, authorizing a distribution of a surplus of condemned property among the Indians; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Senate then took up the Supplementary Reconstruction bill.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate. He said if the existing State Governments of the South were legal and in harmony with the Constitution, Congress had no authority over their local affairs any more than over those of other States. He pointed out that Senators on the other side and every Department of the Government, including the Judiciary, quoting the opinion of Justice Chase in regard to North Carolina, had held that these Governments were void for illegality. He then argued that those Governments had exercised with the acquiescence of the people every function of a government, and that they were republican in form. The late President and Mr. Johnson had both refused to acquiesce in the propositions of Governors of Virginia and other States, or of Gen. Johnson to Sherman to call together their Legislatures under existing organizations to exercise the functions of government. The illegality of those States then consisted in the refusal of the Government to recognize them, and could be removed only by the action of the Government. Nothing in the local State laws, nor in the United States laws authorized the recognition of those Governments, nor in the Constitution of the United States, unless found in the clause authorizing Congress to declare a Government republican in form. The existing Governments were neither the fruits of law nor of the voluntary action of the people, who did just what they were compelled to do by the President, and no more, and they had not been recognized by Congress, and Congress had not seen fit to cure those defects by recognizing them. It had been claimed that the guarantee clause only empowered Congress to decide between two Governments, which was republican in form. But if Congress could do that, it could decide that neither was just as it did in the case of two Senators contesting a seat. In reply to a claim that Congress had recognized these States as such, by submitting to them a constitutional amendment, he repeated, that Congress had not submitted it, that that had been done by the Secretary of State. He read from a reply by the Secretary of State to a letter of inquiry from the Provisional Governor of South-Carolina, stating that neither the Constitution nor laws required the submission of the Constitutional Amendment. He maintained that the act of an inchoate State could not be legalized by the State, but only by the National Government, instancing the case of Territories applying for admission as States. It had been claimed that Congress had been committed to the admission of those States by action of President Lincoln in inaugurating President Johnson's policy. He knew personally that the paper referred to proposing that policy was not in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, as claimed by that Senator. The Secretary of War had said in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, that he assumed the authorship of the proposition. The President, in communicating freely to the reporters of the Press and others occurrences in the Cabinet, had set a precedent that perhaps it would not be improper for him to follow, in stating that what had since become the vital feature of that policy, had never been approved by a majority of President Lincoln's Cabinet. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, then in charge of that Department, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, had insisted that suffrage, in some form, should be granted to the colored population of those States. Neither did the President himself regard these organizations, thus inaugurated, as permanent States, nor take such ground until late in 1865, just before the assembling of Congress. He read a communication from Provisional Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, complaining that, in the case of murder by a negro, a crime punishable under the State law, Gen. Slocum had refused to regard a *habeas corpus*, and a reply from the Secretary of State that the President saw no reason to interfere; that the State Government was only provisional, and would remain so until the civil authority was restored with the approval of Congress, and that in the meanwhile the military could not be withdrawn. He also read a communication from the Secretary of State to the same effect, in reply to a communication from the Governor of Florida. President Lincoln on this subject never had a policy, but had declared, when urged on the subject, that having a policy was what he especially wanted to avoid, so as not to be trammeled. He referred to the Winter Davis bill of 1864, which had reached President Lincoln an hour before the adjournment of Congress, and read from President Lincoln's subsequent proclamation, declaring he was not prepared to follow any one plan, but that he was willing to adopt the principle of the resolution in regard to any other State but Louisiana and Arkansas; and Mr. Harlan read from Mr. Lincoln's last public utterance in a speech here the declaration that as a bad promise was better broken than kept, whenever he was convinced that to break his promise to Louisiana and Arkansas was for the public interest, he would break it. In that same speech he had avowed his unwillingness to adopt any fixed plan. He (Mr. Harlan) believed that fallen statesman would not have disfranchised many rebels, but would have enfranchised most, if not all, of the blacks. He read from the report of the Reconstruction Committee in regard to the disloyal condition of the Southern States and the probability that they would elect senators and representatives who had been active participants in the war, and if they could would repudiate the National debt, and expressing the opinion that they should not be admitted without proper guarantees. That report was signed by a jury of most experienced and distinguished statesmen, and formed the reason why Congress could not recognize those illegal organizations. That oath then was not a barrier to admission. He referred also to the case of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, who he said had doubtless sympathized with the rebellion. The claim that the oath should be left to the conscience of members elect, he illustrated by the action of Senator Johnson in advising that returned soldiers could take the oath, because the law was unconstitutional, so as to overturn the Union policy of the State of Maryland at the State election, and that had been the result. The same opinion was held by many in regard to the law prescribing this oath. He then alluded to the case of Senator Patterson, who, he said, could not subscribe truthfully to the technical words of the oath, though he imputed no improper motive to him in taking it. The Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution repealing that law in his favor, which was non-concurred in by the House, and he had been called upon to decide for himself and concluded to take the oath.

Mr. Patterson rose to correct the statement, and said the Judiciary Committee had reported in favor of allowing him to take the oath. The chairman, however, submitted a resolution to modify the oath so far as he was concerned, and that had been non-concurred in by the House, and, said he, "I took the oath; I could do it again; I could do it every day."

Mr. Harlan continued saying he supposed the Senator had taken the oath on the theory that "while the letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive." He could not take it truthfully according to the letter, but he was conscious that it was from patriotic motives and for the protection of his Union neighbors in Tennessee that he had taken the oath to support the Confederacy. Mr. Harlan again referred to the opinions of Senators on the other side in regard to this oath.

Mr. Hendricks said that he had always asserted that while that law was on the statute books he would not vote to allow any man to take his seat, if in taking the oath he had to swear falsely.

Mr. Harlan asked if the Senator had not declared the law unconstitutional?

Mr. Hendricks replied that he was not in the Senate when the bill was passed, but on the question of the admission of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, he had expressed the opinion that Congress could add no qualification to those required of a Senator by the Constitution.

Mr. Harlan then pointed to the inconsistency of setting that oath up as a barrier when current history showed, from the action of Maryland, what would be the result. Did the Senator believe that the fact that he would vote against the admission was a sufficient barrier, in view of fact that a vast majority of the people of the South could not take that oath, and that men had been elected who knew their own ineligibility and yet had permited themselves to be nominated. It was evident that if that oath was the only barrier it would be violated. He claimed that the object of the President in his electioneering tour had been to obtain enough Northern supporters of his policy to act with the South in controling the Government. The copperheads and rebels had both claimed that the war was illegal and unconstitutional, and that the debt contracted in its prosecution was illegal also, but that their acts in self-defence not being unconstitutional the freeing of their slaves was unconstitutional, and they had a right to indemnity for that and for their losses by the war. Doubtless those men were conscientious in their opinions, but was not the action of Congress justifiable in taking measures to prevent that state of things. But if it did take place. Senators had argued that the Northern majority would still be sufficient to prevent that danger, pointing to the fact that criminals were disfranchised, who, he said, might, if allowed to vote, hold the balance of power in their hands. He said that disloyal men might thus hold it in these halls. Those men, and even the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Hendricks,) claimed that the reconstruction laws were admitted by leading Republicans to be unconstitutional, and that Senator and others had charged that those laws were originated for party purposes. Were the forty-four Republicans in the Senate so deficient in conscientiousness and honesty and ability, in comparison with the ten Democratic Senators? Did men in power usually exercise such efforts to retain it, as did those seeking it in striving to actuate that power? History taught the contrary. He proceeded to say that no case yet cited proved that Congress had exceeded its constitutional authority. He quoted several decisions on the point, and said that Senators who charged that those laws were unconstitutional, a charge that, if made elsewhere, he would pronounce a brazen falsehood, know that they had been decided to be constitutional. The dogma set forth in the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court had been set aside by the action of the freemen of the country; and if the Supreme Court should in future pronounce the Reconstruction laws unconstitutional, that decision would some time meet the same fate. He read the figures of recent elections and said the last expression of the popular jury had pronounced upon the conduct of Congress by upwards of 134,000 majority, though it was true that local issues had made that majority less than former ones. Why did not the ten Senators join in that recently expressed opinion of the people as to the constitutionality of the action of Congress.

Mr. Tipton next took the floor and read an argument in favor of the bill. He recited the circumstances attending the admission of his State (Nebraska) and claimed that the people of the South at the close of the war were in the same condition as were the people of that State before its admission. The colored men, many of them descendants of the most enlightened and aristocratic families of the South, needed no inducement for their loyalty and faithfulness to their birth; they had sufficiently demonstrated their loyalty during the war. He replied to the various points of Senator Doolittle's speech, denying the charge that Congress was establishing negro supremacy through the disfranchising of whites, and quoted judicial decisions to prove that Congress had power over the Constitution. He argued at length in favor of the justice and wisdom of the measures of Congress.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tipton's remarks Mr. Davis secured the floor, but on motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate went into Executive Session at 4:20 o'clock, and after a short session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business in order in the morning hour on Monday, to the call of the States for bills and joint resolutions.

Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas—In aid of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad; also, to provide for a commission to investigate the claims arising from Indian depredations, and amendatory of the act of June 30, 1831, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. Peters—To allow the respondent in any criminal proceeding to testify in his own behalf in any United States Courts held in a State where such privilege is allowed by the statute in the Courts thereof. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Hooper—To provide for the exportation of distilled spirits, in bond. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

This bill is really reported from the Committee and recommitted.

By Mr. Garfield—To provide for a gradual return to specie payment. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

It provides that on and after the 1st of December, 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange gold for Legal-tender notes at the rate of one gold dolla for one dollar and thirty cents in currency; on the 1st of January, 1869, one dollar and twenty-nine cents, and on the 1st of each succeeding month until the exchange is dollar for dollar; and that on and after June 1, 1871, the United States will pay gold for all its Legal-tender notes, dollar for dollar. It leaves the question of contraction or expansion of the currency to future legislation.

Also, to equalize contracts hereafter made for the payment of gold. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Poland—For retiring United States notes, and for a free sytem of national banking. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Butler—Extending the provisions of section 8 of the act of July 28, 1866, to protect the revenue in regard to the prosecution of suits, withdrawing executions, and paying judgments against officers of the United States, relative to captured and abandoned property, to all suits and proceedings against civil or military officers, for acts done during the rebellion under the authority of the Executive Government of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Morrell—In relation to the Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va., and abolishing the office of Deputy Collector there. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Churchill—To regulate the duties on lumber, timber, wood and the manufactures of wood. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill proposes to abolish specific for *ad valorem* duties.

By Mr. Miller—Requesting the Committee on Reconstruction to require and report if further legislation is necessary to insure more speedy restoration of the ten late rebel States to full political rights with sufficient guarantees. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also declaring that it is inexpedient to have any change or reduction in the banking system. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. O'Neill—Providing for the inspection and use on steamboats of boilers made of material other than vertical plates of wrought iron. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Spalding—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations for the registration of certain vessels of the Western and Northern Lakes on payment of the internal revenue tax. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Arnell—In reference to the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. To Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. Hunter—To grant relief to soldiers of 1845, (Indiana volunteers.) To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Holman—In relation to additional bounty. Same reference.

By Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri—For the regulation of the *status* of United States Courts for the Western District of Missouri. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Gravely—In aid of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. To Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Price—In reference to the payment of pensions to drafted men. To Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Brooks presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, praying for the removal of the obstructions in Hell Gate, and for a harbor of refuge on Block Island.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from citizens of Milford and Brookfield, Massachusetts, for a change in the system of making appointments to the civil service.

EXECUTIVE PAPERS.

The Speaker presented Executive documents, &c., as follows, which were appropriately referred:

From the Secretary of State, with a report of our commercial relations for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, and from the Assistant Secretary of State, asking for the printing of additional copies thereof for the use of the Department.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to print 5,000 copies, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

From the Secretary of the Navy with a report as to the strength of the navy on January 1, 1861.

An extract from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi relative to the cotton tax being applied to the relief of the suffering poor.

The preamble and resolutions of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking in behalf of the Southern planters a loan of $30,000,000 from the United States Government.

The resolutions of the new Mexican Legislature on the subject of the Capitol building, and to the veto powers of the Governor.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then proceeded, in pursuance of the resolution of Friday last, to the drawing of seats by members.

Various rescinding and procrastinating motions and resolutions were voted down. Among the latter was a resolution offered by Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, that the drawing be postponed until after the admission of the representatives from Alabama.

This was negatived by a vote of 74 to 78.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Washburne, of Illinois, and Thomas, of Maryland, were permitted to select their seats before the drawing began.

The first name drawn out of the box was that of Mr. Poland, in whose favor a like courtesy had been suggested by Mr. Eldridge. He selected his seat on the Republican side of the House, having hitherto occupied one on the Democratic side.

The drawing was attended with the usual amusing incidents.

After a short recess to enable members to arrange themselves in their new seats, the Speaker presented messages from the President of the United States, as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

In reference to the trial and conviction of American citizens in Great Britain and Ireland, with a partial report. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Relative to depredations upon and the future care of the reservations of lands for the purpose of supplying timber for the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Relative to the appointment of a Special Agent to take charge of the post-office at Pen Yan. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

Mr. Price, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the Rock Island bridge over the Mississippi. He said it was simply explanatory of the law and had no money in it.

Mr. Scofield said he took issue with the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) as to there being no money in the bill. There was not only money in it, but a good deal of money in it. It was neither more nor less than a plan to build a bridge across the Mississippi, half at the expense of the Government, and donate it to a railroad. The next thing would be to give subsidies to a new railroad, and he, himself, might come in asking from Congress an appropriation to build a bridge across the Allegany River, at Warren.

Mr. Price remarked that the speech of Mr. Scofield was a good one if it contained one thing which it did not contain. That was a very small spice of truth. When the gentleman (Scofield) stated that it was proposed to build a bridge across the Mississippi, and to donate it to a railroad, he stated what had no foundation in fact. He did not believe in gentlemen indulging in big talk of reform and economy and raising a howl about this being a railroad bridge.

The speaker notified Mr. Price that the expression about "raising a howl" was not parliamentary.

Mr. Price said he would withdraw the "howl" and substitute some other dictionary word. *Noise* would probably do. By the joint resolution the ownership of the bridge would remain in the Government and not go to any railroad company. If the gentleman (Mr. Scofield) made his speech as the attorney of the railroad company it might be all very well, because this act was not what the railroad men liked, but what the Government wanted.

Mr. Scofield rejoined that though the gentleman (Price) had charged him with mistaking the facts he had stated none at all, but wanted the House to go it blind.

After some further discussion, from which it appeared that the bridge in question is to be built at the joint expense of the Government and of the railroad company, and that this act is necessary for the regulation of the right of way, &c., the joint resolution was passed, by yeas 85, nays 45.

THE IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution that the evidence taken on Impeachment by the Judiciary Committee be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and that the Committee have leave to report at any time.

Messrs. Randall and Brooks objected.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that there would be no objection if the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) would consent that 50,000 copies of that testimony be printed for the use of the public. The public had not had an opportunity of reading that testimony.

Mr. Stevens said he had no objection to that.

The Speaker remarked that all motions for printing extra copies of documents must be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Eldridge went on to say that he thought the verdict of the people would have been conclusive on that testimony.

The Speaker asked Mr. Eldridge whether he desired to offer such a resolution for reference.

Mr. Eldridge said he did.

The Speaker said that there being no objection the resolution of Mr. Eldridge would be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Brooks said he would not object to Mr. Stevens' resolutions if a resolution would be admitted and adopted, directing the General of the army to send a copy of the President's last letter to him to the Secretary of War to send to the House.

Mr. Stevens said he agreed to that.

There being no objection that resolution was adopted, and then all objection having been withdrawn Mr. Stevens' resolution was adopted.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then at 3:15 went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Laflin, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, made a statement to the Committee in reference to the expenditures for public printing, comparing the expenses for the year 1859 and '60 and the year 1866 and '67. He found that the cost of printing for the House of Representatives for the year 1859 and '60 was $655,210, and the cost of like printing for the year 1866 and '67, was $454,339, showing a diminution in the latter year of $200,870; and the cost for 1859 and '60 was on a gold basis. If the extra cost of material were added, the figures would be for the year 1869 and '60, $882,865, or within $15,814 of double the amount paid for printing for the House last year. During the Thirty-third Congress, when Mr. Lynn Boyd was Speaker of the House, there had been paid for printing for the Senate and House of Representatives, $2,220,715, and during the Thirty-ninth Congress, with Schuyler Colfax Speaker, $1,535,791, or a diminution in favor of the Republican Administrations of $634,924. If to the cost of printing for the Thirty-third Congress were added the extra cost of material paid by the Thirty-ninth Congress, it would make the expenditure for the Thirty-third Congress amount to $3,886,251, against $1,535,791 for the Thirty-ninth Congress, showing a saving in favor of Republican economy over Democratic extravagance for one single Congress, in the item of printing only, of $2,350,460. In making this statement he had not taken into account the increase growing out of the war, of the internal revenue, or of population. The twenty per cent. additional was added to the various items for the compensation of employes of the Congressional Library, of the female employes in the public printing-offices, &c.

A discussion arose in reference to an appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of judgments which may be rendered by the Court of Claims without disposing of the question.

The Committee at half-past four o'clock rose.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Pile, having got four minutes for a personal explanation, referred to Mr. Johnson's complaint against him on Friday last for objecting to a resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, as a burlesque on common sense. He had made that remark in an undertone, and regretted that it should have so troubled the gentleman that he had lost his temper and appetite by day and his sleep by night. If that gentleman had known more of parliamentary law and usage, he would have known that a measure might be characterized as foolish, unwise, wicked, unjust, &c., without any violation of parliamentary law or any breach of the rules of courtesy. But since the gentleman had made a point of the expression, he would say that his resolution was a burlesque on common sense, and that his speech was a burlesque on his resolution. The gentleman (Mr. Johnson) had alluded to the fact that he (Mr. Pile) was a clergyman before the war and a General in the Army. That was true. He had no reason to be dissatisfied with his record in either capacity. He had entered the army as a Chaplain, but had very soon come to the conclusion that the Secession, Pro-Slavery, Democratic devil was not to be cast out, except by powder and ball, and that fasting and praying would not expel him. Believing in using sufficient means, he had adopted the prayer of Solomon, namely, that his enemies would go speedily down to the pit, and he had become as far as his means and opportunities permitted, the executor of that prayer by sending down into the pit by the use of powder and ball as many rebels as possible. In doing so, he of course incurred the displeasure of the South Carolina Pro-slavery and treasonable Democracy, from which the gentleman sprung—he being from South Carolina. As to the gentleman's personal remarks, he passed them over in silent contempt.

Mr. Johnson asked one minute to reply, but Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Johnson said he wished to announce to the House that he would take the floor to-morrow morning.

A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting papers in the court-martial case of Second-Engineer Sawyer, tried at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, for speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States, and suspended for a year.

Mr. Schenck, while admitting that disrespect to a superior officer should be punished, characterized the action of the informer in the case as poor, mean, dirty, pimping business.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired whether that court-martial was one organized to convict.

Mr. Schenck said it was not. It was composed of very honorable men; but he was surprised at their finding.

Mr. Pruyn said it was not fair to the Secretary of the Navy, or to the officers of the Government, to bring in such papers or make such statements on such an occasion as this.

Mr. Schenck said he merely contended that it was a harsh sentence to be inflicted on an officer for words spoken in private conversation, and that it was contemptible for the Secretary of the Navy to keep a spy at the Portsmouth Navy-yard to watch over the conversation of officers. The testimony would show that the witness in the case had spoken as disrespectfully of Congress as Mr. Sawyer had done of the President, and therefore he wanted it printed.

Mr. Ela said he was informed that employes at the Portsmouth Navy-yard had been discharged because they had expressed Republican sentiments, and he hoped that all appropriations for detectives and spies at the Navy-yard would be struck out.

Mr. Randall was glad that the Republican side of the House had wakened up to the hardships which had been inflicted on Democratic employes all through Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked Mr. Randall how many Republicans had been turned out of the Philadelphia Navy-yard since last election.

Mr. Randall said that none had been; that a thousand workmen had been discharged since, and that now Republicans and Democrats were about half and half.

Mr. O'Neill spoke of the best workmen and most skilled artists being turned out of employment at the Philadelphia Navy-yard at the instance of a Democratic Committee.

Mr. Randall asked him to name any such committee.

Mr. O'Neill said he should not give their names, but it was a fact.

Mr. Randall said he could give the names of a Republican committee who had Democrats turned out under Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

After some further dialogue on this point, in which Mr. Schenck said he was obliged to the Democrats of the Philadelphia Navy-yard in selecting Mr. Randall as a representative, since they must have a Democrat.

The papers in the case of Sawyer were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed, and then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Virginia City and the Silver Mines of California.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1868.

Virginia City is certainly one of the most characteristic places of this remarkable region. If my readers will imagine a mountain-side of the Sierras without a tree, amid grand hills, where nothing green can be seen for fifty miles, with deep, bare valleys, and in the distance, beyond Carson River, great blue mountain-peaks capped with snow, and on this mighty mountain-slope, a little, low-built town—say of 15,000 inhabitants, with brown, wooden houses and a few brick stores, and in its streets a throng and business almost like that of Broadway, they will have a feeble impression of the "Silver City." It is more than a hundred miles away from the first link with civilization, and yet coaches, wagons, and the stream of "mountain-schooners" pour into it unceasingly; these last are enormous freight vans, drawn by twelve or fifteen mules, which carry everything—pianos, glass, fruit from every region, silks, machinery, clothing, wines, furniture, and all that luxury needs or money purchases. One of the characteristic features of the place, which I shall never forget, is the pensive, patient form of the Chinaman, slowly driving his still more patient donkey, and selling his dollar's worth of wood—yet never crying his wares or soliciting a purchaser.

The town, with parallel streets, is built on the mines, and is already falling into the cavities, which fact seems to trouble the citizens very little. About the city, and in it, are the tall chimneys and the gray stone buildings of the famous mining companies, whose names are known through the world. The town is cut off from the pleasures, the art, and the civilization of the outside world. It makes up for it with the excitements of the stock market. All day long the streets boil over with stock speculation. It is a most striking contrast: above, the clear blue sky, like that of the high Alps with its infinite depths; on a few steps, the loneliness of a desert; around, the vast solitudes and mighty snow-peaks of the Sierras; and below, men rushing to and fro with wild excitement to speculate by telegraph in the mining market of San Francisco. It is like the sudden transference of the William-street Gold room to the top of Mount Rigi.

Here hundreds of thousands are won and lost in a day. Here cunning directors are occupied in "freezing out" unfortunate stockholders thousands of miles away, or are forcing up stocks, whose worthlessness they know, to incredible values, or are preparing new reports and statements to beguile the unhappy public. A single day will alter the apparent value of property here by millions of dollars.

At night Virginia City is ablaze with the lights of liquor-saloons, and there being, I suppose, little society in the place, these haunts are thronged with men. I did not, however, happen to see any hard drinking or drunkenness. The only women visible were evidently women of bad character.

I had much conversation with some of the clergymen and others, who were seeking to benefit the morals of the town. The great thing needed is evidently a refined and virtuous female society. Such a throng of men, thrown together in a wild pursuit of gain, without family life or the influence of superior women, must deteriorate and injure one another. Life has no attractions to offer here but the intense struggle for gold, the excitements of gambling and the pleasures of low vice.

So demoralizing is the place, that men who have been here many years lose all taste for the higher pleasures of civilization or for family life, and find any other pursuits dull and insipid. There are, it is true, families in the town of much refinement and character, but they have no perceptible influence on the mass. As a means of contending with the temptations of hard drinking, I wonder that the religious community of Virginia City have not tried the simple experiment which has worked so much good in New-York—the founding of social resorts where liquors are not sold and good reading is supplied, such as our coffee and reading rooms. Many a young man might be saved by them.

How much there are needed through the mining regions of California truly Christian and humane missionaries; men of tact and talent, without the stiffness of the profession, with knowledge of the world and warm hearts, who could go among these rough or busy men, and offer them what they seldom receive, a manly sympathy.

California, as I have often said, is not what we in the East consider it, a country alone of success and fortune. There is many a man in the battle of life here who falls defeated and alone, or lays wounded and broken behind the successful march, or creeps away to die unnoticed. A man of religion and humanity coming among the miners and offering a heart full of sympathy, would find so many hidden wounds—so much disappointment—so many unseen struggles for a better life. The hearts of these rough men would open at once to any one inspired by religion and sympathy. It is a wonder to me that the churches have done so little for a population of such intelligence as this and of such needs.

THE SILVER MINES.

The Comstock Lode, on which the silver mines of Virginia City and Gold Hill are situated, is probably the most productive mineral vein in the world. It is only a strip of land three miles long by 600 yards wide, yet it yields $12,000,000 annually. Five thousand men are employed on it during the year, and the produce for each workman is about $2,000 per annum—an average of production, probably equaled on no other mineral vein in the world. In 1865 there were 46 companies working it, who owned 22,258 feet, and had excavated about 28 miles of tunnels and drifts, and 5⅞ miles of shafts, wings and inclines, with some 33 miles more of chimneys, &c. The longest tunnel made is the Latrobe—3,200 feet; the greatest depth penetrated is by the Gould & Curry, 821 feet. These companies have 44 hoisting and pumping engines, aggregating more than 1,500 horse-power; 76 mills are employed in reducing the ore, with an aggregate capacity for crushing 1,800 tons daily. They consume annually about 22,265 cords of wood, at a cost of about $16 per cord. Their wood and timber together are estimated to cost annually about $1,000,000.

Mount Davidson, in which this famous vein occurs, is a barren mountain,* mainly of granite, though serpentine, quartz, synite, gneiss and talcose and calcareous rocks enter into its composition. Its summit is 7,827 feet above the sea level, while the vein itself and Virginia City are about 6,200 feet. The lode is a regular fissure vein, and subject to the usual displacements and faults of mineral veins, which throw such an uncertainty over all mining operations. At one place it may be entirely interrupted by trap-dykes or other rocks, or the wall-rock may be imbedded in it or other matter destitute of ore. The ore, too, is often deposited in "chimneys" which run lengthways with the vein, and thus carry the rich deposits out of one property into another; so that the unfortunate company which had been gathering their hundreds of thousands one month may be entirely without income the next; and yet after penetrating deeper, they may again strike on even a richer deposit, or they may labor for years without meeting with any.

I visited, during my stay in Virginia City, the Savage Mine, as being one of the safest and best conducted, and also went over the works of the Gould & Curry, Hale & Norcross, and Empire. In the Savage, we were placed on a platform in a shaft, and with a warning from my conductor, we disappeared as if by magic from the cheerful surface of the world, and descended with frightful rapidity some 600 feet into the bowels of the mountain, getting wild glimpses as we passed of what seemed dark caverns, with lights gleaming and mysterious-looking forms wielding the pick-ax—which were the various levels with their workmen—until we landed quickly near the bottom.

These steam-worked shafts and platforms, however, seem very dangerous things, and I hear of constant horrible accidents in them. It was remarkable how dry and commodious the various wings and levels and galleries were in this mine. My guide took fragments from each rock as we groped around the mine, and gave estimates of its value with perfect confidence. "This will pay $40 a ton; this, $15; this, $80; this, $500; and this, $2,000!" while all I could discern was a more or less dark shade of the sulphurets. He says (what I hear everywhere) that the companies now are careful not to commit the error of the Gould & Curry, and bring all their best ores at once to the mill; but they mix them and so average their product. They all are working with far greater economy than they used to; and when a branch of the Pacific Road touches Virginia City they hope to be able to bring down their expense for fuel (now $15 a cord) and for lumber (now $45 per thousand) at least one-half. My guide—a very intelligent foreman who has risen from the workmen—says that the miners are constantly investing their savings in one, two or three of the shares of these companies, and, knowing the precise condition of their own mines, they often make large sums.

The cost of reducing the ore in the Savage was about $16 per ton, and the yield averages about $44.

In 1866, this mine alone produced 30,653 tons of ore, and reduced 20,535—valued at $1,303,852. During the twenty-six months after they began their works (April, 1863,) they produced bullion valued at $3,600,709, and paid out in dividends over $800,000. During the first six months of 1867 the mine produced $1,815,000 of bullion against $711,553 in 1866, and divided $750 per share in the same period, or $600,000 against no dividend in 1866. Its shares were worth this Summer about $4,700 per foot.

The general opinion in the other mines seemed to be that this Company had ore enough in sight to pay large dividends till August, 1868. Yet, no sane mortal on the eastern coast should think of investing in this or any other California or Nevada mine on the strength of such facts.

Indeed, the more I see of mines and mining operators on this coast the more I wonder that Eastern capital can be directed to them with any confidence or reasonable hope. When a given mining stock is presented to investors in New-York or New-England, no one can possibly say how much real value it represents. It may all exist in imagination, or it may represent a *bona fide* mining claim; but what its value will be a month or a year hence no mortal can predict. It may be even the best existing silver mining stock on the Pacific Coast, and yet in three months not be worth one-half its present price. Every superintendent to whom I spoke in the Comstock mines said to me that he could not possibly predict what their product would be after a twelvemonth; it might be tenfold their present; it might be nothing. The business is the most uncertain imaginable. It is said that the hills about Virginia City could be covered with the silver dollars uselessly wasted by "Eastern" investors and speculators in these mines.

Then mining stocks on this coast have fallen to a large degree into the hands of the most unscrupulous gamblers. No such sharpers exist in the world as deal in mining stocks speculations in California and Nevada. Beside them Wall-street itself is rural and moral. Many of them have now large individual and banking capital to back them. They can falsely reduce values, and purposely diminish production, till they can lay assessments and "freeze out" the unhappy stockholders, and then buy in themselves; or they can produce extravagantly a short time and "corral" a stock till it rises to fabulous prices and then sell out, leaving the unfortunate public the owner of a worthless property. The general rumor in California accuses the Bank of California, or its managers, of furthering these unprincipled speculations. But while even the occasional prizes of silver mining remain as they do on this coast, there will always be investors and speculators. Thus, take such fortune as this: The Empire Mining Company was organized in Virginia City on March 7, 1863. On Nov. 30, 1864, they had crushed about 25,000 tons of ore, and had received from it in bullion $1,043,720. *No capital stock was ever paid in*, though it was valued (in 1864) at a million; no assessment had ever been laid, and the mine had paid all expenses, beside paying the owners $308,000 above all costs and charges. Its dividends in 1865 amounted to $120,000. The property, which had cost its owners nothing, was at one time worth $10,000 a foot. In 1866 it had fallen to $1,000; it is now $180 a share, or $1,800 a foot.

The fluctuations in some of these mining stocks have been marvelous; thus, Gould & Curry was worth in 1859 $3 a foot; in eight months it rose to $600; in less than two years it rose to £5,000, and reached once, we think, £7,000. It is now worth about $700. This company alone has taken out $14,000,000 worth of bullion, and has paid over $4,000,000 in dividends. There seemed to be very little doing in its works during my visit. The mine may, however, yet strike some fresh deposit, and its value rise again.

Hale & Norcross again has risen in a single year (1865-'66) from $150 to $1,275 per foot; it is now $3,250. This mine worked four years without discovering any ore of value, and expended $350,000 without apparent result. In 1866 it struck pay-ore, and produced $736,394 in bullion in eight months. During the first six months of 1867 it divided $290,000 to its stockholders, and is now one of the most profitable mines on the Comstock Lode.

There was a great increase in the product of many of these Comstock mines during 1867. Thus twelve of the most important produced, in the first half of 1866, an aggregate value of bullion of $4,926,707; in 1867, in a similar period, their product was $7,043,343. Their market value has increased also in a striking manner. The stocks of fifteen leading companies were worth, on July 1, 1866, $5,739,780; on July 1, 1867, they were worth $13,683,640.

This increase of value is partly due to good luck, but partly to greater economy of working. It is said that nearly one-fourth of all the bullion received from Nevada during the past six months has been collected from the work of the mills. The entire canyon through which the tailings and waste from the mills about Virginia City and Gold Hill flow to Carson River, has been flumed for several miles. The bottom of the flume is covered with blankets, which are changed every four or eight hours to collect the material collected on them. This refuse and waste is said to be worked at a higher profit than some of the original ores.

The whole yield of the mines on the Comstock Lode from 1859 to 1867, is estimated at $66,000,000, or about $44 to the ton of ore. The whole yield for Nevada for 1867 is estimated at $19,000,000, or say $17,500,000 for these mines.

The ores of the Comstock mines are generally black and gray sulphurets of silver: occasionally native silver is found. Combined with the ore are sulphurets in small quantities of iron, lead, antimony, copper, &c. The silver has gold also associated with it.

The ores are treated by simple crushing and amalgamating. The great instrument for amalgamating is the pan, of which there are several kinds in use. It is generally a cast iron vessel two feet deep and from two to seven feet in diameter. A shaft rises through it, turned by steam or water, and to it are fastened pieces of iron, which are made to run over the movable iron bottom and grind the pulp. Some have chambers at the bottom for steam, to keep the pulp at a temperature of 200 degrees. Into the pan is put a quantity of ore with salt, iron pyrites, quicksilver, and enough water to make mud.

The great object of the "muller," or grinder, is to grind thoroughly the material and to bring all the particles in contact with the quicksilver. The pan is worked about three hours and a half, and then water is run into the pulp to render it liquid enough to flow off through a valve in the bottom, into the "agitator" or "separator;" as it flows off or runs over, it forms a genuine *silver mud*, in which the traveler has the satisfaction of wading for the first time in his life. In the separator, pulp is mixed with a large quantity of water, and by an arrangement of discharging openings, is gradually strained and relieved of its earthy particles, until nothing but pyrites and liquid amalgam are left.

The amalgam is drawn off from the bottom, and is washed in clear water and dried with flannel. It is finally strained through thick conical bags of canvas, which are beaten with sticks to drain them thoroughly.

The hard dry amalgam is finally carried to the assay office, where the mercury is separated by exposing it to red heat in a cast-iron cylindrical retort. The mercury is vaporised, and then condensed by a stream of cold water in a "Liebig Condenser." The silver remaining is broken up and melted in plumbago crucibles, and cast into "bricks" or ingots of silver, which are assayed, valued and marked accordingly.

C. L. B.

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*In Story County, Nevada.

BOSTON.

The Commercial Convention and What it Accomplished—The Liquor License Question—Idiocy and Cretinism—Women as Members of School Committees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

The National Commercial Convention, which has been in session here during the past four days, adjourned this afternoon. The delegates from abroad cannot find fault with the treatment they received at the hands of our merchants. The Boston Committee of Arrangements succeeded completely in winning golden opinions from the delegates at their generous welcome, and they will carry away with them many kind and pleasant recollections of the visit. Beside making a better acquaintance with Boston, the representatives of various parts of the country have been no doubt disabused of many false ideas they entertained of us, and we of Boston have also discovered that the "Hub" does not embrace all that is intelligent, good and practical in the country. The Convention itself was a success. Practical minds were brought together, and the subjects under consideration were discussed in a common-sense sort of way. As the telegraph has furnished a good outline of its proceedings, I will merely notice, in a general manner, some of the prominent features of the Convention and those who composed it. Perhaps a more intelligent or practical body of men never before met to consider grave questions affecting the material and peaceful interests of the country. Every resolution was handled with seriousness, and disposed of in a manner which legislative bodies might do well to imitate. Mr. E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, the President, discharged his duties with great ability and impartiality. But it was not the original intention that Mr. Fox should have presided over the deliberations of the Convention. It was "cut and dried" that that honor should fall upon Mr. Bagley, of Detrot; so much so, that his prepared speech was put in type at several of the newspaper offices here. But when the Convention assembled the St. Louis delegates would not agree to the arrangement, claiming that city as entitled to the honor. To avoid any bad feeling the Boston people acquesced in the demands of the St. Louis delegates, Mr. Bagley's prepared speech did not see the light, and was left to waste its eloquence on the printer's galleys. The first and second days of the Convention were consumed in organization and the appointment of committees. Great discretion was made in this work. All the interests of the country were represented by delegates representing all the sections, so that after the Convention got fairly to work, its work was really accomplished in the Committee rooms. When the reports were made there was, singularly, no serious differences of opinion, and after brief debate each resolution, or sets of resolutions, were disposed of or adopted with unanimity. Plenty of time was given for the consideration of the questions that occupied the minds of the delegates. Practical minds were brought together, and practical results were accomplished. The Convention had a large number of active workers, among whom were Messrs. Gen. Walbridge and Staples, of New-York; Witherell and Fraley, of Philadelphia; Nazro, Atkinson and Endicott, of Boston; Fox, of St. Louis; Bagley and Field, of Detroit, and others, all of whom showed themselves familiarly acquainted with the wants of the country. The efforts of Mr. Walbridge, of New-York, to open new avenues of transportation between the West and the East were warmly appreciated. The ideas advanced on the currency question by Mr. Dove of Chicago, Davis of Toledo, Staples of New-York, Endicott of Boston, and Fraley of Philadelphia, were for the most part adopted. The first gentleman, speaking for the West, said that depreciation of currency meant nothing more nor less than want of confidence; that the people do not understand why it cost so much more to support the Government in 1867, than it did in 1861; that the people are not so easily frightened as to acquiesce in the expenditure of vast sums, and he did not apprehend any difficulty in the way of an ultimate payment of the national debt in gold while we are constantly devising means to extract the metal from the mines by the ton; and this was the reason why the West opposes a contraction of the currency; while on the other hand a gentleman from New-York labored to show that we had too much currency, money was cheap, and therefore this was the time to contract. Mr. Field, of Detroit, in the course of the discussion on the currency question, made some remarks which the reporters were requested to omit in their account of the discussion. Field said that "the present Congress is a dead cock in the pit," or something to that effect. His remarks in the outset were not relished by many of the delegates. Mr. Endicott, of Boston, made a learned statistical speech, in which he said that the Eastern States did not object to a reasonable reduction of the currency to accommodate other sections, but did object to further expansion. Boston has one-fourth of the national banking capital of the country. It was natural for money to find its way back to the money centres. He considered contraction the true remedy for the present difficulty. [The views of the Convention on the currency question, as expressed by its resolutions, have already been published in the Times.]

The banquet and the entertainments, the visit to the Legislature and the sleigh-rides, and other courtesies shown to the delegates, were first-class in their character, and if our merchants fail to retain their Western and Southern trade, it will be no fault of those who had charge of these pleasant affairs. The banquet at Music Hall was a *recherché* affair. Mayor Shurtleff made a good speech, and when he alluded to the "idiosyncracies" of Boston, some of the Western delegates appreciated the force of the observation. One delegate, in the fulness of his stomach, responded to the Mayor's hope that the "whims" of Boston all would soon disappear, by exclaiming "bravo!" to the top of his bent, but he was made to subside by his friends. Many of the guests of the city vied with each other in bestowing compliments upon some of our Boston beauties in the galleries of the hall that evening. A delegate from St. Louis, possessing a splendid bouquet, scanned closely the array of loveliness looking down upon the festive scene below, and espying a handsome lady, sent her his bouquet, with compliments, at the hands of a waiter. But what was his mortification to see it go from the stupid hand of the waiter to a very plain-featured female who sat immediately in front of the object of the St. Louis gentleman's favor. He did not attempt to catch the smile or the glance of the eye that followed, but with suffused countenance demanded of the waiter to reclaim the bouquet and present it to the handsome lady behind her. Result—Plain-featured woman was inexorable; she held on to the bouquet; St. Louis delegate disgusted, and the poor waiter tormented with compliments best known to the Western dialect. In conclusion, the Convention did its work well, and if the result of its deliberations do not have any influence upon Congress, it will at least demonstrate that the commercial representatives of the people are not blind to the material interests of the country if the politicians are.

IDIOCY AND CRETINISM.

A visit to the School for Idiots, at South Boston, the other day, is suggestive of the rapid progress made in this country to redeem this unfortunate class of human beings from their hopeless imbecility. Prior to the year 1837 idiocy was pronounced incurable by the highest medical authority. Not only were idiots and imbeciles neglected but their utter helplessness occasioned their becoming victims to the most shameful and inhuman treatment as to their physical wants. In those districts in the south of Europe where cretinism has so long been prevalent, these unfortunate creatures are regarded with peculiar reverence, while in this country, until within a few years, especially natural idiots and imbeciles, have fared very bad. In 1837, Esquirol, Itard, Guersant and other eminent physicians advised the first trial of methodical treatment of idiots. The experiment, after nine years' of incubation, was pronounced a success, and the results published, but France has done little to carry on the work, while England, Prussia, Belgium and Switzerland are satisfied of the curability of idiocy. But all Europe is far behind the United States, and to-day we have more institutions devoted exclusively to the training and education of idiots and feeble-minded children than all the nations of Europe put together. Within the last twenty years institutions of this kind have sprung up in almost every State in the Union. Massachusetts and New-York were the first to establish experimental schools. The State School, located at South Boston, has existed over nineteen years, and, as in other States, it has become a matter of necessity. The care devoted to its patients is eminently systematic and methodic. Last year sixty-eight pupils were entered upon the rolls, and the cost of supporting each pupil was only $4 57 per week. There are about 275 imbeciles under the protection of the State. While many of these cases are hopeless, numbers of the patients have received positive benefit from the treatment administered. The school at South Boston is a model one and is almost perfect in its management.

FEMALE SCHOOL "COMMITTEE MEN."

Miss Susan Anthony and G. F. T., the eccentric, will be glad to learn that an attempt is being made in the Legislature of this State to declare the eligibility of women as members of school committees, and with some show of success. There are thousands of intelligent women better fitted for the position of school committees than many of the men holding that office. It is not always that a thoroughly educated man will bother with the office or devote that attention to it which it deserves, while, on the other hand, there are plenty of educated women who could fill the position with credit. There was once a school committeeman in this city who said there were as many "parts of speech" as there are "sands on the sea-shore or stars in the heavens." If the chair of that man in the City Hall had been occupied by an intelligent woman, his ward would have been better represented. But, perhaps, the ladies themselves will not be satisfied with the bill now before the Legislature. Some friend to "old maids" don't want to see any lady member of such committee under thirty years of age; while another member, afraid, perhaps, that domestic duties might be neglected, persists that they shall not be eligible to the office if married. So that to become a school committee woman will involve a good deal of abnegation, and possibly insure a crop of very plain-featured females to criticise the future pedagogue and his pupils.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION.

As intimated by your correspondent some weeks since, the dominant party in the Legislature find it more difficult to make a license law than was anticipated. While a portion of the rum party want a law that will run itself, another portion demand something stringent. The bill now under consideration is almost suffocated with amendments, and the minority, or prohibitory influence, has displayed a good deal of sharp practice in the course of the contest; but if defeated in the end, as they must be inevitably, as in the Senate on the question of abolishing the constabulary, the prohibitionists will die game. It will be some weeks before a license law is resolved into shape in the House; and in the Senate the fight over it will be long and bitter. A majority of the latter body will prefer the present liquor law to a law to run itself without checks or restrictions. In view of the sentiment of the friends of a license law, a new temperance movement is going on in different parts of the State, and it is proposed to hold a convention in this city some time next month.

VIGIL.

UTAH.

The Territorial Legislature—Change of Officers—A Mild Winter—Theatricals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Monday, Jan. 27, 1868.

The Territorial Legislature convened this year on the second Monday in January instead of in December, as previously, thus enabling them to pass the forty days in session without holiday recess, and not necessitating their leaving their homes before the Christmas and New-Year's festivities, as heretofore. The Governor's message was a document moderate in length and tone, recommending legislation on a few subjects of local interest and importance, and congratulating the Territory in being, perhaps, the only commonwealth in the Union that has no public debt—a particular with which the community in general are immensely pleased, as indeed well they may; for debt, public or private, is not a thing to be particularly proud of.

Thus far the legislation has been light and of no special interest. There is a likelihood of the name of this city being changed from "Great Salt Lake" to "Salt Lake," which latter is the popular name already, and the only one used in common parlance, either here or at a distance.

Two important changes in the Federal officials of this Territory have recently been made. Mr. Higgins succeeds Mr. Amos Reed in the Secretaryship of the Territory. Mr. Higgins is in this city and appears to be well received. Judge Titus retires from the Chief Justiceship, by limitation, and is succeeded by Associate Judge McCurdy, whose place is filled by Mr. Hoge, now residing in this city. These changes do not appear to be unpopular. Judge Titus bears a kind of mixed reputation here. It is affirmed that all his decisions have been strictly legal. At the same time he is considered remarkably enthusiastic occasionally, for a Judge on the Bench, and as human as many other people in regard to having his own way. He has manifested a desire to deal with the question of poligamy, but during his whole term it has not come before him in such manner that he could handle it. Popularly he is considered a good lawyer, but an eccentric, a passionate and occasionally a somewhat overbearing man. Though his manner and speech have not always been relished, there is little cavil about his judgments.

The present Winter cannot be called a severe one. Until a week of January had passed it was one of the wettest, and, in that respect, one of the most uncomfortable ever known here. Since that time there have been sharp frosts, frequent light snows, thaw, rain, and now sharp frost again. The lowest range of the mercury in this city this season was 3° below zero. Other years it has gone to 7° below. Up in Montana they rejoice with the mercury at 20° to 30° below. Must be hard on the fruit trees. The snow has not been one foot deep in this city this season. The downfall has been exceedingly liberal, but it has been mostly rain. The soil is thoroughly soaked to a considerable depth. In some former years the snow fell in early Winter, with little preceding rain, so that in Spring, when the snow melted, the soil was not wet more than a few inches from the surface. If there is little snow in the valleys, there is plenty in the neighboring mountains, for while it rains here it usually snows there, except in Summer time, and then the rain is scarce everywhere in this region.

Mr. Stark, the "favorite California tragedian," played a six-night engagement in this city, and a seventh by request, repeating the comedy of "Money." Then he started for California, not, however, without expressing the hope of an early reappearance on the Lake Salt stage. He had "good houses" most of the nights. The local association, amateurs, since have been the only attraction, and the Deseret *News* labors to convey the idea that the only superiority of stranger-actors is in the attraction of variety and freshness, a view of the case, however, which does not meet with general concurrence. The *News* is welcome to its opinion.

Republican Doctrines.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Now we hold the opinion that measures before Congress are unwise and dangerous, and we intend to say so; and no caucus decree shall intimidate or influence us in the least in the best expression we can give our honest convictions. We believe the bill to make Gen. Grant the absolute master of the Southern States, and independent of the President, is *unconstitutional, and, aside from that, an indiscretion that ought to fill reasonable men with amazement*; and as a measure affecting the next Presidential election, the most desperate folly that could be committed. It is a blunder and it is a crime. We believe the bill to tinker the Supreme Court and disqualify it, except under newly-presented conditions, in anticipation of a decision that some of the acts of Congress are unconstitutional, is *uncalled for and full of evil promise*. We object to a change in the form of our government because Andrew Johnson is President. We object to a course of legislation that is *at war with the historic experience of mankind in establishing free governments*. And these very sentiments were applauded in the recent consultation of Republican leaders held at Columbus, and though three hundred of the most influential Republican politicians in the State were present, there was no voice raised in opposition to them. And if this "isn't" the same sort of Republicanism that was good stock during the war, *perhaps some one who knows all about it will "pleas" tell us why not.*

Talk of the Reconstruction Committee—Gen. Grant, Impeachment, &c.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1868.

Your correspondent has not hitherto referred to the revival of the impeachment movement, of which much has been said since the publication of the Grant-Johnson correspondence, because nothing has been done up to this time, in a formal manner, to warrant it. It is true that the Reconstruction Committee at several informal meetings, held at the private rooms of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, discussed the correspondence at length; but, as the Democratic members of the Committee were not present, the result of the discussion was not significant, except as an expression of private opinion on the subject.

Mr. Stevens is understood to have stated that, while he had previously accepted Gen. Grant as the probable candidate of the Republican Party at the next Presidential election, he would in the future cordially indorse him, and support his claims for the nomination as earnestly as his health and circumstances would permit. He was very pointed in his commendation of the General's bold denials of the President's falsehoods, and expressed the opinion that his course in this matter gives satisfactory assurance that if he is elected President he will adopt and carry out a thoroughly radical Republican policy; and, further, that it indicated back-bone in civil or political matters equal to that exhibited by the General in his military career. Gen. Farnsworth was in ecstacies over the matter, and failed to find words strong enough to express his delight. Mr. Bingham pleasantly boasted that he had always been a Grant man, and was gratified at being able at last, in an official form, to satisfy all doubts on the subject of the General's political status. Gov. Boutwell referred to the fact that from the time when Gen. Grant was examined before the Judiciary Committee, during the impeachment investigation, he had felt convinced that at the proper time, and in the proper manner, his adherence to the Congressional policy of reconstruction would be satisfactorily developed.

These opinions, expressed as they were in a disjointed conversational manner, I do not pretend to give in the precise language used by the distinguished gentlemen who uttered them, but the substance of what I have given is, I believe, correct.

The question of impeachment, based on the President's attempt to induce Gen. Grant to disobey orders emanating from the War Department, was broached by Gov. Boutwell. Mr. Stevens, without hesitation, expressed the opinion that the *President was amenable to impeachment on his own admissions*, contained in the correspondence, that he had attempted to prevail on Gen. Grant to disregard the legal orders of his superior officer, the Secretary of War. It was then suggested that some of the members of the Committee should look into the law of the subject, and examine the application of the evidence, which it is expected can be obtained outside of the admissions contained in the correspondence, as well as the correspondence itself, to the law. Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham accepted this duty, and yesterday morning (Saturday) reported to the Committee as the result of their investigations, an opinion that the facts warranted a further examination. A sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham, Republicans, and Brooks, Democrat, was then appointed to conduct the examination, and subpœnas have been issued to witnesses to appear before them in a few days. Among others, J. B. Stillson, of the *World*, the correspondent to whom Mr. Johnson gave most of the points contained in his letter to Gen. Grant, and who published them before they were officially forwarded to Grant, including his statement of the proceedings in the Cabinet meeting held on the 14th ult., will be examined. It should be understood that the committee is acting under authority derived from Mr. Spalding's resolution charging them with the duty of inquiring whether any person or persons have conspired to obstruct the execution of the laws. This resolution is broad enough in its provisions to empower them to continue their examination into the whole course of Mr. Johnson's career, and although it does not confer direct authority to report articles of impeachment, no one will for a moment deny that if the evidence elicited is sufficiently strong to warrant, the committee can embody in its report a recommendation to that effect, and even include the articles themselves without any violation of parliamentary usage.

It is certain that Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Farnsworth are convinced that, aside from the attempt made by the President referred to above to implicate Gen. Grant in a direct conflict with Secretary Stanton, the correspondence furnishes sufficient ground for impeachment. They base this opinion on the admission made by the President that he attempted to persuade the General to disregard the Tenure-of-Office act by offering to suffer the imprisonment and pay the fines himself which would be inflicted under its provisions. Messrs. Brooks and Beck, of the Committee, being Democrats, will not, of course, coincide with them; but Messrs. Bingham, Beaman and Hulburd, who were opposed to impeachment on the evidence elicited by the investigations of the Judiciary Committee, are open to conviction, and it is not improbable that they feel the full force of the arguments presented by their Republican colleagues.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—The Case Closed on the Part of the Presentors.

The trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., on the charge of violating the canons of the Episcopal Church by preaching in a diocese other than his own without permission from the recognized authorities, was resumed yesterday before the appointed Board of Presbyters, in the school-room of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street. The following are the members of the Board, all of whom were present: Rev. Dr. Beach, President; Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. S. Hollingsworth and Rev. W. H. Moore. On the part of the presentors, Mr. S. P. Nash and Mr. Edgar Logan were present as counsel, and on the part of the respondents, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Hon. Wm. Fullerton, Mr. Charles Tracy and Mr. Courtlandt Parker. Rev. Mr. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. Dr. Stubbs were also in attendance. The space occupied by those directly engaged in the proceedings was inclosed by a wooden railing, improvised for the occasion. The remaining space was crowded by spectators, not a few of whom were ladies. Occasionally, when the questioning of the witnesses took a lively turn, the audience would give vent to suppressed laughter; but, as a rule, the proceedings were conducted with order and decorum.

The first business in order was the reading by the President of the following letter from Jay Cooke, Esq.:

Office of Jay Cook, No. 114 South Third-st.,
Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1868.

Rev. Dear Sir: I send by mail to your address, to-day, a copy of a sermon recently preached by Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., and I pray you to read it carefully and prayerfully. You are now engaged in trying Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for an alleged breach of canonical laws, when, at the same time, if I understand it, Bishop Potter does not hesitate to enter the walls of St. Alban's, recognizing the Romish practices enacted there by confirming a class. A large number of laymen are in full sympathy with the course of Mr. Tyng, and my impression is that upon an intelligent understanding of the case, three-fourths of the laity would be on his side. I have thought it my duty to plead with you that you will not allow any consideration to lead you to such a decision in this case as will inevitably result in still further differences in our loved Church.

With great respect, truly yours, JAY COOKE.

The President said: I wish to say that there is endorsed upon this letter the following, marked private: "I have felt it my duty to address a similar letter to each of the other members of the Board." I wish to state that this is the only attempt which has been made from any quarter to influence this court, and we have thought it our duty to lay the letter before all concerned, in order to protect ourselves from any similar interference hereafter.

Mr. Edgar Logan opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He said the offence charged against Mr. Tyng took place in New-Brunswick, in the Diocess of New-Jersey, an incorporate city under the laws of that State. He then briefly reviewed the manner in which Mr. Tyng had violated a canon of the Episcopal Church, the details of which are already familiar to the public. The Board of Presbyters, he remarked, was not to be regarded in this matter as acting at all from passion, resentment, or prejudice. It is the legally constituted authorities of the Church in discharge of their functions for meeting the presentment.

The examination of witnesses was then commenced.

Thomas N. Doughty, of New-Brunswick, N. J., testified that he was a civil engineer; had been one for twenty years; had followed that pursuit in New-York, New-Jersey and Brooklyn.

Mr. Logan said he proposed to offer at this stage of the proceedings a copy of the laws of New-Brunswick for 1863. A map of New-Brunswick having been displayed, witness pointed out the locality of Christ Church. He also designated the location of St. John the Evangelist Church, and of the Methodist Church, St. James. All these churches were in the corporate limits of New-Brunswick. The distance between the Methodist Church and Christ Church is 1,700 feet; from Christ Church and the Church of St. John the Evangelist it is 3,260 feet.

Cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton—The City of New-Brunswick is divided into six wards; Christ Church is in the Third Ward, St. John's in the First Ward and St. James' in the Fourth Ward; the distance between St. James' Church and the Church of St. John the Evangelist is 3,970 feet; did not know where Dr. Stubbs resided in July last; he resides now in Kirkpatrick-street; that is in the neighborhood of 500 or 600 feet from the rectory; he had heard that the rectory had been rented; he did not know that it had been rented to the minister of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Logan offered in evidence the journal of the Convention of the Diocese of New-Jersey, held in May, 1867, and read the names of Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, and Rev. Edward D. Boggs, D.D., Rector of St. John's Church, New-Brunswick, in the list of delegates. He also submitted the journal of the proceedings of the Convention of the New-York Diocese, of which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng., Jr., was a delegate.

Robert Howell was the next witness. He testified that he resided in New-Brunswick in July last; was sexton of Christ Church; Rev. Dr. Stubbs was the rector. [A letter was here shown witness, which he recognized to be in Dr. Stubbs' handwriting. He also recognized his own handwriting in the letter.] In July last he called upon Rev. Mr. Tyng, at the residence of Mr. Myers, across the river from New-Brunswick; he found him at Mr. Myers' ball-ground; he was playing ball; he could not say if the game he was playing with the ladies was croquet; when he came on the playground he asked Miss Myers if Rev. Mr. Tyng was there; she said yes; he told her he had a letter for him; handed her the letter, and she called Rev. Mr. Tyng up and handed it to him; saw Mr. Tyng read the letter; he could not repeat the contents of that letter, although he had a slight recollection of them.

[Witness here examined a letter, and identified it as the one, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Tyng.]

Cross-examination—Dr. Stubbs did not read a letter which he held in his hand while witness held another letter; Dr. Stubbs had two papers; witness did not read the papers; there was no third party present at the reading; he had no personal knowledge of the contents of the letters, except by hearing them read by Dr. Stubbs; Dr. Stubbs read both of them to him and asked if they were not both alike; after hearing a paper of that length read he thought he could determine whether another paper he heard read was the same, word for word.

[Witness was asked to read the certificate on the letter, and then repeat it from memory. Objected to and objection sustained.]

Of the letters alluded to one was sent to Mr. Tyng and the other was retained by Dr. Stubbs; witness received the letter from Dr. Stubbs Saturday, and could not say when he saw him again; could not say positively when the certificate was attached to the letter he had just perused; it was handed to him to sign by Dr. Stubbs in the store where he worked; the letter was read to him at that time by Dr. Stubbs; he handed the letter to Mr. Tyng about six or seven o'clock in the evening; he could not say if the game they were playing was an old-fashioned or a new game; could not say if ladies were participating in the game; ladies were present; could not say why he did not see Dr. Stubbs on the Sunday following the day on which he delivered the letter to Mr. Tyng; did not recollect if any one officiated for Dr. Stubbs that Sunday; Rev. Dr. Boggs and Rev. Mr. Baker had occupied the pulpit at times; there were services in the afternoon in Christ Church; a member of the Church occupied the rectory; he had occupied it not quite a year; one of the letters he read to witness in the store, and the other in the school-room; Dr. Stubbs had nothing with him to indicate he was about leaving town at the time; could not say where the letters were dated from; he accidentally met Dr. Stubbs in the school-room on the day the letters were read; it was in the forenoon; was informed that Mr. Tyng was to come in the afternoon train, and for that reason he did not deliver the letter to him till evening; was told he might find Mr. Tyng at Mr. Myers' or at Mr. Bishop's.

The counsel for the presentors called upon the respondent to produce the letter delivered by the witness to him. Counsel for respondent called for the author of the letter. Arguments followed as to the proof of the identity of the letter submitted in evidence, the presentors claiming that sufficient proof had been offered, and the respondent taking the view that stronger proof should be adduced.

Counsel for the prosecution submitted the letter produced by witness, and asked that it be taken as evidence of the protest of Rev. Dr. Stubbs. The Court reserved its decision.

John W. Myers then took the stand: He testified that he lived in New-Brunswick; he was present at the St. James Methodist Church on Sunday morning, 14th of July last, during the hours of service; the service commenced at half past ten A. M., and lasted till about twelve; Mr. Tyng and Dr. Tiffany officiated; did not think Dr. Tiffany was in charge of the church at that time; they stood upon the platform while officiating; Mr. Tyng officiated principally, and conducted the service according to the custom of that Church, with the exception of reading the psalter; he read some of the prayers found in the Book of Common Prayer; Mr. Tyng gave out one of the hymns that were sung; he gave it out from a Methodist hymn-book; the hymn might be in the Book of Common Prayer; Mr. Tyng also read prayers from the Episcopal Prayer-book, and preached a sermon; witness was present at the church at the evening service; Rev. Mr. Tyng, Rev. Mr. Steele, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. Bacon, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, were present in the pulpit; Mr. Tyng read the prayer and preached a sermon; one of the others read the psalter and another a hymn; Mr. Tyng did not wear a gown or surplice; he was dressed in a full suit of black; did not remember if the sermon preached was of the usual length.

Cross-examination—Had attended the St. James Methodist Church for about a year; had no objection to Mr. Tyng's preaching there on the occasion referred to; [answer ruled out;] did not see anything there that was indecorous or out of place at the time; the audiences were large; in the evening the attendance was very large; thought Mr. Tyng read a part of the lessons of the day; the church used a book containing the Psalms of David, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Communion Service and Gloria in Excelsis; was not connected in any way with Mrs. Myers, at whose house Mr. Tyng stopped; the hymn which Mr. Tyng gave out in the morning commences with the lines: "Hasten sinner to be wise, stay not for the morrow's sun;" witness sang with the choir; in the morning the choir sang the Jubilate and Gloria in Patria, and in the evening the same, with perhaps the order reversed.

J. Fleming Van Ransaeler was the next witness: He resided in New-Brunswick, and was present at St. James' Church on the Sunday morning that Mr. Tyng officiated; was not a regular attendant at that church; attended regularly at Christ Church; was present at St. James' Church from curiosity to hear Mr. Tyng; saw a notice in the New-Brunswick papers that Mr. Tyng was to preach there; Mr. Tyng conducted the most of the service; think he read Prayer from the Prayer-book, and the Absolution combined with the Lord's Prayer, two lessons continuously, and preached a sermon.

Cross-examination—Did not attend Christ Church that day at the suggestion of any one; before going there did not hear any objection made to Mr. Tyng's preaching; nothing but curiosity took him there; he knew that the Prayer-book contained more than our form of absolution; did not know which one Mr. Tyng used at the time; thought he read several prayers before it; thought the Lord's Prayer was immediately read after the Absolution; in the Episcopal book the Absolution and the Lord's Prayer do not follow the one immediately after the other, or as they were repeated by Mr. Tyng on the occasion referred to; would not say that Mr. Tyng pronounced Absolution; would not say that he repeated the Confession; he did repeat the Lord's Prayer; a portion of the congregation repeated it with him; there was a psalter read that day; could not say which one; Mr. Tyng was kneeling when he read the prayers.

Jeremiah Van Rensaeler then took the stand: The preceding witness was his son; was present at St. James' Church when Mr. Tyng officiated; expected that Mr. Tyng would observe the Episcopal service on that day; was an attendant at Dr. Stubbs' Church; it was the only time he was ever in St. James' Church; the gentleman with Mr. Tyng was understood to be Rev. Dr. Tiffany; in the commencement of the service two of the initiatory sentences were read as prayers; after the two verses were read as prayers, the general Confession and then the second Absolution were read, with a change of the pronouns; instead of being read as an absolution, it was read as a prayer; was not particularly struck with the sermon; thought it was not a very long one; Christ Church and the Church of St. John the Evangelist, are the only Episcopal Churches in New-Brunswick.

Mr. Tracy then said that the case on the part of the presentors was closed. He desired to remind the Court of the difference between primary and secondary evidence. When the former could be had, the latter was not permissible. They had called upon the respondent to produce the original letter sent to him by Dr. Stubbs, but it was withheld. They then resorted to secondary evidence. The presentors desiring to relieve the case of everything of a personal character as much as possible, had not brought forward Dr. Stubbs either as prosecutor or witness. He considered it proper as legitimate proof that the papers identified by Mr. Howell should be received in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton argued that the respondent could not dispense with the testimony of Dr. Stubbs, for it was he who could inform the Court of his whereabouts on the Saturday and Sunday that Mr. Tyng was in New-Brunswick. It was the part of the presentors to call Dr. Stubbs to testify. As to the letters, the witness Howell had no personal knowledge of their contents. They were simply read to him. That was secondary evidence.

With reference to admitting the letter as evidence, the Court repeated it would reserve its decision, and adjourned the proceedings till 10 o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER BANK DEFALCATION.

The Assistant Cashier of the American Exchange Bank Speculates in Stocks.

Yesterday a rumor was current that the assistant cashier of the American Exchange National Bank had embezzled the funds of the bank, to the amount of half a million of dollars, and fled to Europe with his booty. The rumor created great excitement in the street for a time, and many of the largest customers of the American Exchange Bank rushed to that institution, and were reassured by learning that the total loss of the bank would not exceed $60,000.

It appears that on Friday last Mr. Coe, the President of the bank, discovered that the assistant cashier, Mr. T. H. Vultee, had been speculating in stocks, and he was immediately notified that he must resign his position. An investigation of his accounts was then made and a deficit of about $60,000 discovered. Mr. Vultee had been employed in this bank for nearly eighteen years and the greatest confidence was felt in his integrity. His habits were by no means extravagant, and it was supposed that his amply salary was more than sufficient for all his expenditures. It appeared, however, that some time ago, precisely how long is not known, Mr. Vultee became impressed with the idea that he could materially increase his resources by speculating in Wall-street, and bought largely of some of the fancy stocks, using the funds of the bank for that purpose. The result of Mr. Vultee's speculations was a heavy loss, which he was unable to make good. It is believed that Mr. Vultee's securities will cover about one-fourth of the loss sustained by the bank.

STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK.

The following is the statement of the President of the bank:

The American Exchange National Bank,
New-York, Feb. 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rumors unfavorably affecting this institution being in circulation, I deem it proper to state that on Friday last our late assistant cashier was discovered to have been privately engaged in speculations. His resignation was immediately accepted by the Board.

After very careful investigation, it is found that the bank may be involved in a loss not exceeding $6,000.

GEORGE S. COE, President.

Board of Aldermen—Salting Railroad Tracks—Washington's Birthday.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President Thomas Coman, in the chair.

Alderman Cuddy presented a resolution which was laid over, appointing a special committee to make the necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of Washington's Birthday. The Board concurred in the adoption of the following:

Whereas, By an amendment of the ordinances the railroad companies were allowed to use salt on their switches and turnouts, and

Whereas, Some of the railroad companies abuse the privilege so accorded by sprinkling their tracks with salt over the entire length of their roads; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to investigate into the said matter, and that to enable them to have a thorough investigation they have power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Mayor Hoffman, and have the same placed in the Governor's room in the City Hall, was laid over under the rule.

A petition was presented and referred to the Committee on Street Pavement, asking for the paving of Coenties-slip with the Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned to next Thursday afternoon.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A DESPERATE MAN.

John McGuire arrived in the City a few days ago in search of work. On Sunday he walked the streets until he became completely saturated with the rain, when he applied at the Second Ward Police Station for shelter, but was denied admittance. The man became quite desperate, as he had no money, and happening to pass the ruins of the fire on the corner of Gold and John streets, seized two bars of steel, and then meeting an officer, informed him that he had stolen the steel for the purpose of getting a shelter for the night. The man was locked up for petit larceny, and arraigned yesterday before the sitting magistrate, where he recited the facts already narrated. The magistrate was satisfied that McGuire was not a thief, and sent him to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

OVERLOADING A CITY CAR.

Albert G. Hemmingway, of No. 4 Broad-street, caused the arrest of Conductor John Dempsey, on car No. 53, of the Fourth-avenue Line, by Officer Ross, of the Sanitary Squad, and the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning. Mr. Hemmingway then made an affidavit that the car in charge of the accused had been overloaded by him, as fifty-two passengers had been accepted, despite the fact that there were only two horses attached to the car, and the streets were in a terrible condition. He therefore accused Dempsey of having violated the law against cruelty to animals. The magistrate accepted the complaint, and held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge at the Court of Sessions.

CLOSE QUARTERS.

On Sunday evening George Conway, James Pumpert and John Donovan took lodgings at a Chatham-street hotel and slept together in one bed. Before going to bed Donovan satisfied himself that his money was all right, and yesterday morning discovered that he had lost $15. He caused the arrest of his bedfellows by Officer Long, and they were remanded for trial by the magistrate in default of bail.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

John Criley, a decently-dressed man of about 50, though he pretends to be much older, was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday to answer the charge of grand larceny. It appears that the accused entered the store of White & Runk, No. 398 Broadway, and applied for employment as a tailor. This was refused him, when Criley became excited and seized a quantity of clothing valued at $70, with which he attempted to escape. One of the clerks, John W. Weed, pursued him and detained him until an officer arrived and marched him off to the Police Court. He was committed for trial, and refused to answer any of the questions addressed to him.

SHOPLIFTER.

Henry Buckley entered the store of Spelman Brothers, No. 369 Broadway, yesterday, under some frivolous excuse. A few minutes after John Dumble, one of the employes, detected Buckley in the act of escaping with seven gross of pearl buttons. The thief was arrested and the magistrate held him for trial at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

The morning returns showed that not a single arrest had been made in the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Precincts during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the remaining precincts of the district, the Sixteenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, there were but six prisoners, all charged with intoxication. To these were added during the day but four cases, making the lightest day's business ever presented to the Justices at Jefferson Market.

The only case of any interest whatever was that of

A CONTUMACIOUS CONDUCTOR.

Yesterday the horses attached to one of the Broadway cars become exhausted, as is frequently the case when the streets are slippery and the track clogged with snow. The occurence took place in Greene-street above Canal. The driver of the next car coming up was about to replace the disabled team with his own as is the usual practice, when a third car came up in the rear and John A. Riley, the conductor, interfered and ordered the driver not to re-switch his team, thus bringing the three cars to a dead-lock. The passengers expostulated and Riley, as is alleged, grew abusive, bestowing vile epithets upom them with great volubility. After some fifteen minutes spent in this way an officer arrested Riley and on being arraigned he was committed in default of $300 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Lunatic Suicide.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, over the remains of Theresa Reveredo, aged 27 years, a native of Cuba, who hanged herself to the window of her apartment on Sunday, as previously reported. Eli Warner, M. D., Assistant Physician to the Asylum, testified that he was aroused at 5:30 A. M., and on entering the room found her hanging to the window grating, a piece of bed-ticking having been used for the purpose. Mary Grant, nurse at the Asylum, testified that she opened the door at 5:30 A. M., and saw a woman in the window. She ordered the woman away, and receiving no answer made an examination, which led to the discovery that the deceased had committed suicide. No motive beyond lunacy was assigned for the act, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the few facts presented. The deceased was committed as a lunatic a few days ago by Justice Dowling, at the request of a sister, on the certificate of two physicians.

Funeral of Ha-yah-ta-kee.—The leader of the Japanese troupe that recently arrived in this City, who died at No. 20 Bleecker-street, Saturday evening, of heart disease, was temporarily interred yesterday at Greenwood Cemetery, in the strangers' receiving tomb. No funeral ceremonies, except the prayers and monotonous chanting of the relatives, took place, owing to the fact that no minister of their faith is in this country. The company will not perform at present, their religion requiring them to spend a month in prayers and funeral ceremonies out of respect to the memory of the dead. On the return of the troupe to their own country the body will be taken with them. All of the Japanese, adults and children, attended the body to the grave, together with a small number of Americans.

Excise Trials.—The following are to be tried before the Excise Commissioners for violations of the liquor law: Thomas Lynch, 285 Henry-street; Michael Couch, 587 Grand-street; John Hodge, 71 Division-street; O'Donnell & Durkin, 366 Greenwich-street; John Dosher, 305 Washington-street; P. J. Kennedy, corner Second-avenue and Sixty-first-street; James Irwin, 113 Jay-street, Brooklyn; Hugh Bell, 43 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn; Thos. H Craig, 169 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn; Albert C. Dodge, 1363 Broadway; Thos. S. Showler, 907 Broadway; F. Gisber, 187 Third-avenue.

Legislative Annunciator.—Yesterday Mr. A. W. Hall exhibited at No. 208 Broadway an invention of his to be known as "The Legislative Annunciator." The purpose of the instrument is to enable each member of a legislative assembly to record his vote—yea or nay—simply by touching a key at his desk, the record being made at the desk of the Speaker. This is done by a very simple, easily-wrought machine, which in response to the touch of the member indicates upon a printed slip, on which his name and those of his fellow-members are, the character of his vote. The connection between the voter and the machine is made by wires reaching to the desks.

The Church of the Messiah.—The new edifice of the Church of the Messiah (Rev. Dr. Osgood's) corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated in a few weeks. The inside is done, except the placing of the lower portion of the pews; and the outside is finished, excepting the portico, for which the stone is cut, and only wanting milder weather in order to be set. The church is richly furnished with voluntary offerings from members of the congregation.

Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.—Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, as the 7 o'clock train of the New-Haven Railroad was bound east, the axle of the engine and both driving shafts broke when just above the Tremont station, the Harlem depot at that place. Fortunately the train was moving at a slow rate of speed, or from the icy condition of the track the train would probably have been thrown off the track. The train was detained until another engine could be sent for.

The Famine in Prussia.—A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. A. Kobbbe, No. 87 Leonard-street; Fred. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-street; Guido von Grabow, No. 117 Broadway; Rev. Dr. Schramm, No. 91 Second-street; F. von Malignon, Germania Fire Insurance Company; Th. G. Glaubensklee, Citizens' Saving Bank, No. 58 Bowery, has been formed for the purpose of collecting contributions toward the relief of the sufferers from the unprecedented famine which now prevails in the eastern Provinces of Prussia, and which has been produced by the entire failure of three successive crops.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator E. G. Ross, of Kansas; Hon. J. J. Nicks, of Elmira; Hon. F. H. Woods, of Albany; Hon. Angus McDonald, of Geneva; Hon. John Loughran, of Albany; Hon. S. K. Williams, of Albany; Hon. J. H. Selwyn, of Boston, and Hon. G. W. Danvers, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Dawson, of Pennsylvania: Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and J. C. Ayer, Esq., of Lowell, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Watson, U. S. N., is at the Hoffman House. Judge D. Wright, of Albany, is at the Astor House.

Foreign Letters.—The following gives the number of foreign letters received at, and sent from the New-York Post-office to Europe, from the 18th to the 31st of January:

	Received.	Sent.
British	99,540	121,438
German	110,042	130,032
French	44,383	55,293
Belgium	3,361	4,452
	257,326	311,215
Total		568,541

The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats.—The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats, which adjourned on Saturday to meet yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, to examine the claims of Henry Clauser, Jr., who contests the seat of Mr. Brevet Van Brunt, failed to do any business, owing to the unavoidable absence of one of their number. With consent of counsel on either side, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday next at 10 A. M. The Committee returned last night to Albany, where a similar duty awaits them.

Union Republican Campaign Club.—The Committee of the Union Republican Campaign Club met in secret session last evening, at the office of Hon. Chas. Spencer, Franklin-street. A resolution was passed in favor of calling a mass meeting at Cooper Institute, to take place on the 25th of the month, to ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention.

Funeral of Hon. James Reed.—The funeral of Hon. James Reed, member of Assembly, whose death occurred suddenly on Saturday morning last, took place from his residence, in Essex-street, yesterday afternoon. A special joint committee of the Common Council, several members of the Legislature and heads of departments, attended the funeral.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Aldermen.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication from Mayor Kalbfleisch was received, suggesting that a petition be sent to the Legislature praying that the law constituting the Board of Police be so amended that Brooklyn shall be represented in the Board. The communication was referred to a special committee of five. A communication from the same officer was received in which he urges the opening of negotiations with the United States Government for the acquisition by the city of a highway through the low lands of the Wallabout Bay, which the National Government has been filling up and improving, leaving, however, a timber basin, which extends so far between Williamsburg and the old City of Brooklyn as to be a practical division of the Eastern from the Western District. The Mayor further recommends the acquisition of "a strip of land 320 feet wide, east of Washington-avenue, for the construction of Houston-street 120 feet wide, with an intermediate basin 200 feet wide, the city to reconvey to the Navy Department 200 feet of the Wallabout water front, extending back with a parallel width of 200 feet to meet Washington-avenue extended." The communication was referred to the Committee on Government Property and Claims. Resolutions were adopted directing the Street Commissioners to advertise for remonstrances against paving Butler-street, between Flatbush and Vanderbilt avenues, with Nicolson pavement. After transacting considerable business of an unimportant character the Board was adjourned.

Seizures by Revenue Officers.—Revenue Inspector Hubbell seized a vinegar factory in Herkimer street, near Boerum, owned by J. Arnheimer, on a charge that whisky was manufactured there to be turned into vinegar, thus evading the payment of tax. A hose leading from the still-room to the vinegar factory was found, and over the vinegar factory were about 3,000 gallons of mash.... Revenue Inspectors Doughty and Catlin seized an illicit still in a shed in the rear of a liquor-store at the corner of Flushing and Carlton avenues. No owner could be found.

Alleged Homicide.—Yesterday morning Peter Collins was arrested on a warrant by Coroner Smith, charging that Collins caused the death of Henry Conklin, a man 70 years of age, who resided at No. 97 Prospect-street. It seems that about five months ago Conklin and Collins had a dispute, during which Collins, as is alleged, struck Conklin on the head with the blunt end of an adze. The death of the deceased, which occurred on Sunday, is believed to have resulted from this assault. Coroner Smith will investigate the case to-morrow.

A Fireman Injured.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named John Jones was seriously injured while holding the nozzle of the hose of a new engine for Company No. 2, which was being tried. The butt flew from the hands of Jones, and, striking him on the head, inflicted several ugly blows.

Inquest.—Coroner Smith held an inquest yesterday on the body of George G. Snediker, who was killed on Saturday while running to a fire, he being a member of Engine Company No. 9. The verdict was "accidental death."

Prospect Park.—Last week 28,000 people and 6,000 sleighs visited Prospect Park.

Mortality.—The number of deaths last week was 137.

NEW-JERSEY.

Prize Fight in Hoboken.—A prize fight for $50 a side came off at 4 o'clock Sunday morning in Otto Cottage Garden, Hoboken, between Luke Murphy, boss plumber in North Moore-street, New-York, and Pat McCann, (English,) Brooklyn, resulting in favor of Murphy. The match was made late on Saturday night, between the members of a sleighing party, of which McCann was one. Murphy's backers went to his house at 3 o'clock and roused him out of bed under pretence of going on a sleigh ride, and returned with him to Hoboken, where they found McCann and his party in waiting in Otto Cottage Garden. Without loss of time the principals stripped and went to work, and after seven rounds McCann's seconds tossed up the sponge. McCann was badly beaten on the first round. Murphy came off nearly unscathed, and at the conclusion of the little exercise he and his friends adjourned to a public house, where they had a jollification, and whence they took their departure about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Misplaced Confidence.—Yesterday morning at the Newark Police Station a young girl told the following story: A few weeks ago a woman from New-York came to the hotel in Reading and tried to secure a number of girls to go to the city with her, promising them plenty of work and wages; and the narrator of this promised to go to New-York to her address in a few days, and on Friday last her friends having provided her with money, she left home for the purpose of coming to this city for employment. On her way, while in the train, a young fellow named Pratt, who got in at Morristown on Saturday, commenced a conversation with her, and persuaded her to get off at Newark, stating that there was plenty of work there. He then took her to his boarding-house, where he introduced her as his wife, and ruined her. On Sunday she became aware of her condition, and heart-sick and home-sick, she fell into fits. A doctor was summoned, and Pratt, frightened at what he had done, fled. The police are looking the matter up, and the girl will be sent home.

Lovers' Quarrel and Suicide.—The "Stone House," a way-side inn at New-Bridge, about two miles north of Hackensack, a well-known resort, kept by a German woman generally known as the "Widow," was the scene of a tragedy on Saturday afternoon. It appears that a young German (name not ascertained) has been making his home at the "widow's" for three or four months past, and was generally accredited with being her lover. Some difficulty having occurred between the parties, the widow caused a warrant to be issued, upon which the young man was taken into custody by Constable F. F. Hill. The arrest was made at the widow's house on Saturday afternoon, and just before setting out for the Hackensack jail, the prisoner asked permission to get something to eat. The officer consenting, he went to a cupboard, and, taking down a revolver, presented it at his breast, and before any one could interfere, shot himself through the heart and fell dead upon the floor.

A New Railroad.—A large meeting was held yesterday, at Manchester, Ocean County, New-Jersey, for the purpose of renewing the application to the Legislature of New-Jersey for a charter for a railroad from Camden to Manchester, by way of Medford. The building of this road will cause another railroad to be constructed from Barnegat. The petitioners represent to the Legislature, that a railroad from Manchester to Camden would enhance the value of property along the line of that road, not less than $10,000,000 of dollars, as it will open for settlement two hundred thousand acres of unimproved land, which are now far from water or railroad communication with either New-York or Philadelphia.

Alleged Adultery.—A German, named Geo. Heightman, proprietor of a confectionery store at No. 128 Washington-street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mary Poulson, formerly in his employment, on a charge of adultery. The accused gave bonds for examination before Justice White.

Arrest of Supposed Burglars.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two respectably dressed young men were taken into custody at the Hoboken ferry, by Officer Burke, on suspicion that they were on their return home from a burglarious expedition. One of them had on four overcoats. There was also found on them a dress coat, a black-bag containing cigars, a number of handkerchiefs, &c., besides a chisel, butcher knife, handy billy, and some keys. The prisoners, who gave their names as Jeremiah Sweeney and David Cunningham, were detained at the Hoboken Police Station.

Missing.—A son of Mr. Peter Tice, of Oxford, Warren County, has suddenly disappeared, and it is suspected that he has been foully dealt with. No proof, however, could be brought forward at a judicial investigation. The father offers $15 reward for the boy.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
971—Smith et al. vs. McSpedon et al.
979—Clark, Admr. vs. Merriam et al.
983—Le Clair vs. Sarnar, &c.
985—Skehan vs. Bennet.
987—Norton vs. Egerton.
995—Thorpe vs. Kitteredge.
999—Morrow et al. vs. Lamoore, Sheriff, &c.
1001—Parker vs. Marcellin.
1003—Williams, &c., vs. Livingston, &c.
1005—Arnold et al. vs. Gibbons.

Nos.
1013—Hagan vs. Brown.
1015—Brooks et al. vs. Milliken.
1017—Minzesheimer vs. Dryer.
1019—Eyrbe vs. Collins et al.
1021—Kirk vs. Boyd.
1027—Miles et al. vs. Briggs et al.
1029—May vs. Ryan et al.
1033—Dr. Pape vs. Hutton.
1037—Annett vs. Crary et al.
1039—Deen vs. Matthias.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
494—Martin et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.
586—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.
1052—Warren vs. Clough.
1054—Graydon vs. Myers et al.
1058—Falkland vs. St. Nicholas Nat. Bank.
1060—Pratt vs. Pinkerton.
1062—Waitzfelder et al. vs. Kahnweiler et al.
1062½—Bradley vs. Somerindyke et al.
1064—Huntley vs. Beach et al.
1070—Earle vs. Ireland et al.
1074—Emberson vs. Chittenden.

Nos.
1076—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.
1082—Rodh vs. Herman et al.
1084—Compton vs. Burden et al.
1086—Hester et al. vs. Kennedy.
1090—Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.
1092—Jordan vs. Knapp et al.
1096—Jacobs vs. Duxberry, Survr., &c.
1098½—Anthon vs. Kelsey et al.
1100—Conant vs. Wilkinson.

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
179—Monroe vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.
355—Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
961—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.
1018—VanHouten vs. Robinson.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.

Nos.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.
786—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
965—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
982—Laing vs. Challiss.
576—Haylar vs. Jenkins.
284—Webster vs. Racket et al.
6—Foot et al. vs. Harris et al.
736—Matthews et al. vs. Macoy et al.
140—Hurlburt vs. Wright et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
25—Epps vs. Boardman.
26—Same vs. Applegate and another.
27—Same vs. Cusick.
32—Pullman vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Holbrook vs. N. J. Zinc Co.
37—Courhely vs. Miller.
38—Penn. Coal Co. vs. Poillon.
39—Tinson vs. Shaw, impld.
40—Badgley vs. Muxlow.

Nos.
41—Sturges vs. Same.
42—Blind Mechs. Ass. vs. Same.
45—Mott vs. Same.
46—Haag vs. Littler.
48—Williams vs. Trull.
49—Howell, Jr., et al. vs. Hoagland et al.
50— — vs. —.
51— — vs. —.
52— — vs. —.
53— — vs. —.
54— — vs. —.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
100—Pitt et al. vs. Davison et al.
178—In re Patrick Corrigan, Jr.

185—Philps vs. Platt et al.
220—McGlowan vs. McGlowan et al.
221—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2847—Wood vs. DeCamp.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3481—Bayard vs. Sanborn et al.
3551—Eagleson vs. Matthews
3577—Pearsall et al. vs. Collins et al.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.

Nos.
3643—Russel vs. Berrian.
2419—Fairweather vs. Satterly.
3461—Ramaley vs. Leland et al.
1643—Wolff vs. Gibbons.
3603—Cranston vs. Mowry.
1799—De Lamer vs. Wyman et al.
3511—Worden vs. Shipman et al.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3682—Markson vs. Cohn et al.
3738—Coster vs. Peters.
3740—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3816—Dickinson vs. Scott.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3736—The Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.

Nos.
2618—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
2378—Migel vs. Muns.
3338—Denison et al. vs. Bach et al.
1556—Merson vs. Hope.
3826—Swinnerton et al. vs. Columbian Ins. Co.
3828—Stern vs. Sonneberg et al.
3830—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
605—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.
942—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
987—Quanchi vs. Casazza.
989—Cugnard vs. Coudert, Jr.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
1306—Brady vs. Butterly et al.
743—Glanz, &c., vs. Schneider, &c.
994—Potter, &c., vs. Merritt.

Nos.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith, &c.
1012—Fettredge et al. vs. Rosenthal.
1013—Goldsmith vs. Schlaefer.
1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
1015—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
1016—Liftcheld vs. Sibbeens et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—O'Connor vs. Davidson.
—Munson vs. Smith.
27—Murray vs. Harward.
—Croucher vs Gray.
—Barrett vs. Clute.
37—Connor vs. Richards.
—Graft vs. Munn.
90—Cocks vs. Hardy.
91—Quigley vs. Higgins.
92—Wolf vs. Nogler.
93—Patterson vs. Howarth.

Nos.
94—Swift vs. Brown.
95—Snowdon vs. Douglass.
96—Mondinger vs. Tupper.
97—Same vs. Same.
98—Furlong vs. Hickox.
99—Donovan vs. Rabbit.
100—Booth vs. Hardy.
101—Burke vs. Oliver.
102—Donnelly vs. Maxtoell.
103—Weropish vs. Hornick.
104—Guara vs. Mackay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The People vs. Thos. Donovan, petit larceny.
The People vs. Thos. B. Jark, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Doe, attempt to pick pockets.
The People vs. Thos. Lantry, assault and battery.
The People vs. John Runk, assault and battery.
The People vs. Thos. Hadden, keeping sailors unlicensed.
The People vs. Wm. J. Baker, false pretences.
The People vs. Wm. O'Brien, Henry Dixon, Thomas McCormick, grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Wright, Otto Mohr, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael L. Gotthelf, Augustus Raymond, grand larceny.
The People vs. Daniel Sullivan, burglary.
The People vs. James Langan, Philip Smith, John Smith, robbery.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
85—Kettscham vs. Wick.
87—Raleigh vs. Skelly.
89—O'Neill vs. O'Neill.
90—Crummy vs. Campbell.
94—Raleigh vs. McCormack.
3—Green vs. Brumley.
164—Kihlholz vs. Kihlholz.
167—Gunderson vs. Gunderson.
11—Stewart vs. Waters.
57—Rafter vs. Eitel.
110—Reifenberg vs. Ronk.

Nos.
111—Willoughby vs. Dickey.
112—Carberry vs. Lyons and another.
113—Fallon vs. Farley.
114—Rosengarden vs. Campbell.
115—Hensey vs. Haggett.
116—McCormack vs. Skelly.
117—Grady vs. Speckman.
118—Higgins vs. Hoagland.
119—Price vs. Schildmacher and another.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 10.

Before Judge Benedict.

SALVAGE CASE.

The Steamship Circassian ads. James Adams.—Benedict, J.—This case which has heretofore been before the Court upon exceptions filed to the original libel, now comes up again upon exceptions to the amended libel. The original libel was dismissed upon the ground that under the adjudged cases binding this Court, it could not, sitting in Admiralty, entertain jurisdiction of a claim for stevedore labor. On application, leave was however given to amend, under which the present amended libel has been filed, to which exception is also taken upon the ground that it shows no facts which make the action other than one to recover for stevedore services, and consequently that under the previous decisions it must be dismissed. Upon the argument of the exceptions, it seemed to be assumed on the part of the claimants, that in order to sustain the bill the facts presented must show a case of salvage, and it was argued that upon the face of the libel it appeared that it was no case of salvage, inasmuch as it is expressly averred that the services sued for were rendered in pursuance of an agreement to pay reasonable compensation for them without regard to the result. The assumption upon which this argument is based I cannot consider as well founded. There may well be a contract to render services to a ship in danger for a sum certain, without regard to the result, which, if it would not form the basis of a claim for salvage, in the strict sense of the word—that is, for a compensation exceeding the value of the services and allowed out of consideration of public policy—would still be a maritime contract, enforcible as such in the Admiralty, and to be adjudicated upon according to the principles applicable to cases of contract. (The A. D. Patchin, 1 Blatch.) The facts set forth in this libel, in what is called the first cause of action, are sufficient, if proved, to make out such a case of contract clearly within the jurisdiction of a court of Admiralty. These facts are, that the steamer was on fire in her lower hold, and in danger of being destroyed—that to save her, it was necessary to remove the cargo to get at the coal which was on fire, and to remove it—that owing to the fumes of the burning coal the labor could only be performed at the exposure of life; that the danger to the ship required unusual labor by day and by night, which the libellants performed at request of the owner. The distinguishing features which these facts present are that the services in question were performed in aid of a ship in danger of destruction; that they were attended with danger to life, and were unusual in their severity by reason of the danger of the ship. Such circumstances have been considered as sufficient to change the character of a contract of affreightment where the agreement was to tranship "a cargo for" a remuneration according to the services "rendered and the risk encountered." (The Westminster, 1 W. Rob., 229.) And in my opinion they change the character of the services sued for in this case, and render inapplicable the decisions upon cases of simple stevedore labor—decisions which I feel bound to follow, but which I conceive to be without any solid foundation in principle. My conclusion, therefore, is that the facts set forth in this libel, and designated the first cause of action, are sufficient, if proved, to enable the libellants to maintain their action. But this libel, in addition to the matter already considered, contains what is called a second cause of action which appears to be the same transaction again set forth in a different form, and here presenting only the features of a simple claim for stevedore labor. It is in fact no more than the contents of the original libel once dismissed again presented to the Court in the same form and designated a second cause of action. Such a mode of procedure is irregular and improper and could hardly have occurred had proper attention been paid by the draughtsman, and I shall mark my disapproval of it by dismissing the libel under the fourth exception, as not within the spirit of the order giving leave to amend, and giving leave to file a proper pleading upon payment of costs of the exceptions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD—JURISDICTION.

The United States vs. Neils Erickson.—The defendant was put on trial charged with stealing two $100 bills and a $20 gold piece from a shipmate on board the gunboat *Muscoota*, in August, 1866. The evidence pointed to the accused as the person who took the money; but there was evidence tending to show that the owner of the money saw it when the vessel was in the Bay of Mobile, and had not seen it afterward, but found out that it was lost after the vessel got to sea.

On this ground the counsel for the accused claimed that he must be discharged by reason of the lack of jurisdiction in the Court, which can take cognizance only of offences committed on the high seas.

The Court left it as a question for the jury whether the larceny was committed on the high seas or not.

The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for defendant, Mr. Snebly.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 10.

Before Judge Jones.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION—INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS CANNOT SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Henry B. Cowles vs. Charles B. Rouss and Another—Charles Wittenbuctier vs. The Same.—These were suits commenced against the defendants, who keep a store at No. 435 Grand-street, for damages for a libel. On the 28th of November last the window of defendants' store was broken, as they claim, maliciously, and on the following morning they posted in the window a placard inscribed with the following words: "Broken by the bullies and blackguards of the Clerks' Early Closing Association." Plaintiffs being members of the Association, commenced actions for damages for libel, and defendants' counsel demurred to the complaint on the ground that no name was mentioned in the alleged libel, and therefore no individual member of the Association alleged to be libeled could sustain an action for personal damages.

Plaintiffs attorney claimed that every member of the Clerks' Early Closing Association was libeled by the placard posted in defendants' window, and that each and every one of them could maintain an action for damages resulting from said libel.

After hearing argument on both sides the Court took the papers and subsequently rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer and ordering judgment for the defendants with costs.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiffs; Albert Matthews for defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE THOMPSON-O'DONNELL MURDER.

John O'Donnell, a boatman, 22 years of age, was arraigned for trial, yesterday morning, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Officer Charles Thompson, formerly a member of the Fourth Precinct Police force.

The readers of the Times will remember that the deceased a short time prior to his death made a statement to the Coroner, in which he said that, as he passed the alley way of No. 88 James-street, on patrol duty, at 11:35 o'clock on the night of Nov. 4, he heard a scuffling noise in the alley, and on going up found John O'Donnell and another man fighting. As the former appeared to be the assailant, the deceased arrested him, when O'Donnell raised his hand and struck Thompson in the breast. The officer felt a sudden pain, which caused him to relax his hold of his prisoner, and the latter escaped. Officer Thompson pursued him, and fired three shots after him, neither of which took effect. The fugitive was found in an alley way in Cherry-street by Officer Mahoney, who joined in the chase. A common sheath-knife was found upon the sidewalk near the spot where the stabbing occurred. The wounded officer was taken to the City Hospital where he died on the 30th of the same month.

Yesterday the counsel for the accused offered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the third degree." In explanation he submitted that as no witnesses were present at the time of the killing of deceased the only testimony showing the circumstances of the affair was that of the unfortunate victim himself, and his statement could not be admitted, because when it was made the wounded man did not feel that he was about to die, but in answer to the usual questions expressed confidently a belief that he would recover.

The Court, with the concurrence of Assistant District-Attorney Hutchins, accepted the plea, and the prisoner was remanded until Monday next for sentence.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 10.

By Judge Jones.

Frederick Batz et al. *vs.* M. T. Gudeman; motion granted.

Geo. W. Alexander *vs.* Chas. B. Richardson; motion denied without costs.

Chas. Quinn *vs.* Jas. T. Lloyd; motion granted.

W. C. Biddle et al. *vs.* W. H. Wickham et al.: motion for reference granted.

Barbara Shreyer *vs.* Philip Shreyer; motion for reference granted.

Jas. Reid et al. *vs.* Hippolito Dardonville; motion granted.

Henry Hudson *vs.* J. L. Englehardt; motion granted.

O. de Comeau et al. *vs.* Philip Heist et al.; motion for a new trial denied.

Lawrence Fox *vs.* John Bussing; motion granted.

Margaret Mazzine *vs.* Valentine Mazzine; motion for the payment of money granted.

Israel J. Davis *vs.* Sylvanus Mayo et al.; default opened on plaintiff paying $25 on account to the referee for his fees.

Henry B. Cowles *vs.* Chas. B. Rous et al.; judgment for the defendants on the demurrer with costs.

Charles Wittenbuctier *vs* same; same decision.

By Judge Monell.

Seymour N. Marsh et al. *vs.* B. French Palmer; order settled and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge McCunn.

James B. Colgate et al. *vs.* Francis S. Gibney et al.; injunction against the defendant, T. S. Gibney, vacated.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 10.

By Judge Brady.

Adams *vs.* Negbaur—Motion denied. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Feb. 10.

By Judge Barnard.

Frances A. Hager *vs.* Robert C. Hager; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

John Ray *vs.* Caroline Ray; divorce granted.

Louisa Buck *vs.* James W. Buck; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The following cases were passed upon yesterday in the Court of General Sessions:

Richard Hayes, a bricklayer, formerly residing at the corner of Forsyth and Canal streets, pleaded guilty of stealing a watch and chain, worth $50, from Charles Trippel, of No. 133 Reade-street, while he (Tripple) was standing in a doorway on the Bowery, talking to a female, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Valentine Dohn (jointly indicted with Augustus Miller for burglary in the third degree) pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Henry B. Livingston, *alias* Barnum, *alias* Bradford, was placed upon trial on an indictment for feloniously obtaining from the firm of Tiffany & Co. diamond jewelry to the value of $2,165 by false representations, on the 30th of October last. The prisoner in payment for the articles which he purchased gave a check on the City National Bank, purporting to have been signed by J. S. Barnum, and also to have been certified by the Paying Teller. Only two witnesses were examined, when the trial was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—BROOKLYN.—Feb. 10.

Before Commissioner Newton.

ALLEGED POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

William L. Judson, arrested on a charge of secreting and detaing letters from the Post-office, was brought before the Commissioner this morning, and admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Thursday next, 13th inst., is the day fixed for examination.

Cornelius Burnett, arrested as being an important witness in the case, was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500.

OBTAINING BOUNTY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

William J. Lawrence was charged with false swearing. The prisoner swore he was the only heir in the country of a soldier relative, by means of which misrepresentation he obtained bounty to the amount of $113. Lawrence was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 to await examination.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Feb. 10.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

John F. Philips vs. Patrick Campbell.—This was an action to recover the sum of $425, value of a bay horse and four-wheeled truck, claimed to be the property of plaintiff, and seized by the defendant, Sheriff of Kings County. A sum of $500 was also sought for as damages sustained by reason of this alleged illegal seizure. The defence set up was that in a case before the Supreme Court, Brown *vs.* The United States Rubber Company, judgment was entered in favor of Brown for $51,213, and a writ of execution for the amount was accordingly granted. By virtue of this writ the defendant levied upon what he believed to be certain goods and chattels, the property of the Company; but this property so seized Philips averred was his, having some time previously bought it from the Company. Case still on.

CURIOUS LIBEL SUIT.

A curious libel suit is to come off in a few days. The plaintiff is a Mr. Becker, a German physician, who intends to sue for $10,000 damage sustained to his professional character and reputation by reason of having been caricatured by defendant, Mr. Louis Hester, a druggist doing business at No. 262 Myrtle-avenue. It appears both parties had a quarrel, after which, as alleged, the defendant caused to be issued a paper in German, in which it was stated that plaintiff had originally been a fiddler and a barber in Germany, and not a physician. On the paper were a number of pictures representing the plaintiff in the act of crossing his violin.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 10, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 111⅝
51,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.... 112¼
25,000 do.... 112⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62.... 108⅜
5,000 do.... 108⅞
30,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62.... 111⅛
110,500 do.... 111½
1,100 do.....Small 111
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64.... 109
10,000 do.... 109
85,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65.... 110
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new.... 107⅝
35,000 do.... 107⅝
1,000 do.....Small 108⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue.... 108
4,000 do.... 108⅛
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R. 101⅞
20,000 do.... 101⅞
43,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 104⅜
95,000 do.... 102
1,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series.... 107⅝
1,850 do 3d Ser sm'll 107⅝
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, 73.... 103
1,500 Cal. 7s.... 132
3,000 Ohio 6s, '81.... 102
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 60
5,000 do.... 59⅞
1,000 Vir. 6s, new.... 41
1,000 N.C. St. 6s, new.... 51
21,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 105
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 99¼
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S.F.B. 102½
1,000 Lack. & West. 1st 96
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 79
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. 87¼
52,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M. 74½
13,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s 95
18,000 C. & G. E. 1st M. 76½
13,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. 84
6,000 Chi. & Al. S. F. Bs. 100
52 Ocean Bank.... 102½
11 do.... 102½
5 Am. Ex. Bank.... 118
20 St. Nicholas B'k.... 103
36 Fourth National.... 104
100 Am. Coal.... 52
100 Cum. Coal Pr.... 37½
27 Del. & Hud Can.... 149
200 Canton Co.... 60⅜
100 Atlantic Mail.... 97
200 do.... 96½
200 do.... 96⅞
200 N. Y. Guano.... s30 11½

100 Boston W. P.... 21¾
15 Adams Ex. Co.... 75¾
100 do.... 76
500 do.... 76⅝
100 do.... 76⅞
300 U. S. Ex. Co.... 76
100 Mer. U. Ex.... 35
300 do.... 35¼
100 do.... 35⅝
400 do.... 35⅛
200 do.... 36
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.... 44
400 N. Y. Cen. R.... 130⅝
1400 do.... 130⅞
1600 do....2d call s30 131
100 Erie R.... b5 75¼
2200 do.... 75⅝
1100 do.... 75¼
300 do....2d call 74⅞
100 Erie Pref.... 81
300 Hudson R.... 149
200 do.... b30 149⅝
100 N. Y. & N. H. R.... 140
200 M. S. & N. I. R.... 92¼
300 do.... 92⅝
100 do.... s10 92
500 do.... 92
100 do.... b60 93½
50 do.... 93
600 Reading R.... 95½
2100 do.... 95⅝
20 do.... 95⅝
100 Ill. Cen.... b60 140
200 Chic. & N. W. R.... 60
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.... 75
1200 do.... 75½
200 Clev., P. & Ash. R.... 110
100 do.... 110½
600 Chic. & R. I.... 99
100 do.... s60 98⅝
100 do.... 98½
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 67⅝
100 do.... 67½
300 Tol., W. & W.... 47
300 Tol., W. & W. Pf.... 68
100 P., Ft. W. & C.... 102
400 do.... 102⅛
200 do.... 102⅛
55 Chi. & Alt. R.... 135½
100 do.... 136
115 Chi. & Alton, Pf.... 138
2000 O. & Miss. R.... 33⅝
100 do.... b30 33⅝
100 New-Jersey Cen. R. 115½
40 Del., L. & W. R.... 115
1000 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.... 26
100 do....2d call 27
100 H. & St. J. Pf.... 77¼
100 Bos. Hart. & Erie.... 16½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '81, R 111⅝
17,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65.... 109⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue.... 107⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s C. 104⅝
20,000 do.... 105
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series.... 107½
75,000 do. 3d series.... 107⅝
15,000 Tenn. 6s. new.... 59⅝
35,000 do.... 59⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c 64½
35,000 Missouri St. 6s.... 104⅞
20,000 Mor. & Ex. 2d.... 84
100 Canton Co.... 60
136 West. U. Tel.... 36
200 Pacific Mail.... s30 109⅝
50 do.... 110
100 Atlantic Mail.... 96⅞
200 do.... 96½
200 do.... 96⅝
100 Del. L. & W.... 114⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 43⅝
15 Am. Ex. Co.... 75
100 U. S. Ex. Co.... 74½
100 Mer. Union Ex.... 34½

800 N. Y. Cen.... 131
100 do.... 131⅛
600 do.... 131⅛
200 do.... 131¼
600 Erie R.... 75⅝
100 do.... 75⅝
1500 do.... 75¼
50 Erie R. Pf.... 81
300 Hud. R. R.... 148⅞
200 do.... 148⅝
1000 Reading R.... 95⅝
100 Mich. S. & N. I.... 92⅝
37 H. & St. J. Pf.... 77
100 Illinois Cen.... 138⅞
100 do.... 138½
1000 Chic. & N. W. Pf.... 75⅝
300 Clev. & Pitts.... 97
500 Clev. & Tol.... 112
100 Mil. & St. P.... b10 50⅞
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 67⅝
200 do.... 67½
200 P., F. W. & C.... 101⅝
100 do.... 101⅝
100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33⅝
1800 do.... 33⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10 Amer. Ex.... 70
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 43⅞
100 Adams Ex. Co.... 75⅝
500 U. S. Ex.... 75
1400 Mer. U. Ex.... 35¼
300 do.... 35⅜
10 do.... 35
200 do.... b3 35½
200 do.... b10 35⅝
600 Canton Co.... 60½
100 do.... b10 60⅞
600 Pacific Mail.... 110⅛
300 At. Mail.... 96⅞
100 do.... 97
200 do.... 96⅞
100 do.... c 96⅞
200 do.... 96⅝
400 Wes. U. Tel.... 37
1200 N. Y. C. R.... ex-d 130⅝
300 do.... 130⅝
200 do.... c 130⅝
200 do.... b10 130⅞
400 do.... b3 130⅝
100 P., Ft. W. & C.... 102⅝
100 do.... 102⅝

2800 Erie R.... 75¼
600 do.... s3 75⅜
100 do.... b30 75⅜
200 do.... b3 75⅝
200 do.... b10 75⅝
800 Reading R.... 95⅝
400 do.... c 95⅝
400 do.... b10 95⅝
200 do.... c 95⅝
200 M. S. & N. I. R.... 92½
100 do.... b10 92⅝
100 do.... 92⅝
200 do.... c 92½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 67⅝
600 Clev. & Pitts.... 97¼
100 do.... b5 97⅝
200 Clev. & Tol.... 112⅞
1100 Chi. R. I. & P.... 99⅝
300 Chi. & N. W.... 60
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.... 75⅝
100 do.... 75⅝
200 do.... b10 75⅝
200 do.... 75⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500 Boston W. P.... 21⅝
600 Adams Ex.... 75⅝
100 do.... b10 75⅝
200 do.... 75⅝
200 do.... 75⅝
20 Amer. Ex.... 70
800 Mer. U. Ex.... 35
300 do.... b30 35
100 do.... c 35
200 do.... 34⅝
300 Canton Co.... 60
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 25½
200 Pac. Mail.... 109⅞
200 Atlantic Mail.... 96⅝
100 do.... c 96⅝
200 do.... 96⅝
100 do.... b10 96⅝
100 do.... s10 96⅝
200 N. Y. Cen.... b10 130⅝
100 West. U. Tel.... b10 36⅝
300 do.... 36⅝
200 do.... b3 36⅝
100 do.... b5 36⅝
200 do.... 36⅝
200 do.... 36⅝
100 do.... 36⅝
500 do.... 36
900 Chic., R. I. & P.... 98
600 do.... 98⅛
100 do.... c 98⅛

1800 Erie R.... 74⅞
1000 do.... 75
200 do.... b10 75
100 do.... 75
100 Erie Pf.... 81½
800 Reading R.... 95⅝
200 Mil. & St. P.... 50⅞
100 do.... 50⅞
200 do.... c 50⅞
100 do.... 50½
200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.... 67½
100 do.... 67⅝
100 do.... b10 67⅝
100 do.... 67⅝
300 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33⅝
100 P., F. W. & C.... 101⅝
300 Bost. H. & E.... 16
200 do.... 16⅝
400 M. S. & N. I.... 92⅝
800 Cleve. & Pitts.... 97
200 do.... b10 96⅝
100 do.... c 96⅝
400 Clev. & Tol.... 111⅞
200 do.... 111⅝
100 do.... 111⅝
50 Ill. Cen.... 139⅝
500 Chi. & N. W. R.... c 60
2100 do.... 60⅛
800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.... 75⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 U. S. Ex.... 74⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex.... 34⅝
100 Canton Co.... 60½
100 do.... b10 60⅝
200 do.... 60⅝
100 do.... b5 60⅝
200 do.... b3 60⅝
300 Atlantic Mail.... 96⅝
200 Adams Ex.... 75
200 do.... 75⅝
600 West. U. Tel.... 36⅝
200 do.... 36⅝
1100 N. Y. Cent.... x-d 131⅝
100 do.... b10 132
200 do.... b3 131⅝
300 do.... 131⅝
2800 Erie R.... 75⅝
200 do.... b10 75⅝
200 do.... s5 75⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.... 149
100 do.... b30 149
200 Harlem R.... 129
200 Cleve. & Tol.... s10 111⅝
400 do.... 112

2400 Reading R.... 95⅝
10 do.... 95⅝
500 do.... b10 95⅝
200 Mil. & St. P.... 50⅝
100 M. & St. P. Pf.... 67⅝
600 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33⅝
200 do.... s15 33⅝
100 do.... 33⅝
200 Bost. Hart. & E.... 16⅝
100 Mich. S. & N. I.... 93⅝
800 Clev. & Pitts R.... 97
1800 Chic., R. I. & P.... 98⅝
100 do.... b10 98⅝
200 do.... b3 98⅝
300 do.... 98⅝
600 Chi. & N. West.... 61⅝
200 do.... s5 61⅝
200 do.... b10 61⅝
200 do.... b5 61⅝
1300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 75⅝
100 do.... 75⅝
200 do.... b10 75⅝
400 do.... b3 75⅝

Monday, Feb. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning with a further rise of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the advanced price of Saturday afternoon. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room had the market their own way for an hour or two, the sales ranging 143⅛@⅜@⅛@⅜@143 ℔ cent. The price then fell to 142⅞@⅝; subsequently advanced again to 143⅛@⅜, and again receded to 142⅞@⅝ ℔ cent. The sensation telegrams and letters from Washington continue to give confidence to the speculators in a further advance, though nothing very new was started from that quarter to-day. The foreign Exchanges are dull under the high rates of Gold and 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. was accepted by the Bankers for 60 day Bills on London to-day, although one or more of the leading houses continued 109⅞ ℔ cent. as their counter rate. Short sight Bills are 109⅞@110⅛ ℔ cent. The market for money was again cheap and in easy supply to the Brokers.

The California steamer delivered $1,255,000 in Gold and Silver this forenoon, of which half a million came to the Treasury Office by way of transfer of San Francisco Customs.

In the Public Funds there was a large movement this forenoon in 7.30s at 107⅝ ℔ cent. The sales were pressed upon the market by a single house, and about $1,500,000 was taken by the different dealers. The Gold-bearing Stocks were in good request through the forenoon, and later in the day all descriptions closed firm in price and in demand, and especially strong for the 10-40 Coupons and the 5-20s of 1862.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange continues to gain strength. A large business was done to-day, the New-York Roads taking the lead, and selling up to 131⅜ Ex-Dividend for Central, 148⅞ for Hudson, and 75⅝ for Erie. In the Western Roads there was some adverse fluctuation in Rock Island, 99⅛ at the opening to 97⅞ ℔ cent., but the Northwest Stocks were up to 61⅛ for the Common and 75⅝ for the Preferred, and Ohio and Mississippi 33⅝ ℔ cent. The other Westerns were fully up to Saturday's rates, Michigan Southern ½ ℔ cent. higher. On the Miscellaneous list the Express Companies were active and decidedly higher for Adams and Merchants in the forenoon, though part of the advance was lost later in the day. The State Bonds were higher for Missouris, sales at 105, while new Tennessees were again pressed and sold at 59⅝@⅞.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	105	Missouri	104⅜	104⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅛	Northwest	60	60⅛
O. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	108	N. West Pref	75	75⅝
N. Y. Central	129⅝	131⅛	Rock Island	99⅛	98⅝
Erie	74⅝	75⅝	Fort Wayne	102	101⅝
Hudson	147⅜	149	W. U. Telegraph	36⅜	36⅝
Reading	95	95⅝	St. Paul Pref	67⅝	67⅝
Mich. Southern	92⅛	92⅝	St. Paul Com	50⅝	50⅝
Ohio and Miss	33⅝	33⅝	Pacific Mail	109⅝	109⅝
Pittsburgh	97	97	American Gold	142⅝	142⅝
Tenn 6s. new	60	59⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent.. 1868.... 101½
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868.... 102
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881.... 111⅝
6 ℔ c., coup., small '81.. 112⅛
5-20 reg., 1862.... 108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862.... 111⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864.... 109
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865.... 110
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.. 107⅝
5-20 coup., 1867.... 108

Oregon W. L.. '81.... 105¼
5 ℔ cent., reg., 1871.... 118
5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874.... 110
5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874.... 111
End. cou., 1874.... 110
10-40 reg.... 101⅞
10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874.... 105
7 3-10 2d series.... 107⅝
7 3-10 3d series.... 107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ℔c. 1870.. 102½
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Bounty.... 108
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872.... 102½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873.... 102½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874.... 102½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875.... 102½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877.... 102½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878.... 102½
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874.... 95½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875.... 99¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881.... 101¾
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886.... 101½
Illinois C. bonds 1860.... 99¼
Illinois reg., 1860.... 99¼
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860.. 99¼
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862.. 99¼
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865.. 99¼
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870.. 99¼
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877.. 99¼

Illinois 6s, con. 1879.... 99¼
Illinois War Loan.... 99¼
Indiana 5 ℔c.... 90
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873.... 93
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878.... 93
Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883.... 93
Michigan 7 ℔c. W. L..... 100
Tennessee 6s, ex-c.... 63¼
Tennessee new bds.... 59⅞
Virginia 6s., ex-c.... 44
Virginia 6s., n. b.... 46¼
Georgia 6s.... 67½
Georgia 7s, new bonds.... 80
North Carolina 6s, x.c.... 51½
North Car. 6s, n. b.... 50⅜
Missouri 6s.... 104⅜
Mis. H. & St. Jo. is.... 86
California 7s.... 132
Connecticut 6s.... 99¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.... 132
Manhattan.... 137
Merchants.... 115
Mechanics'.... 118½
Union.... 116
America.... 136½
Phenix.... 105
Fulton.... 157½
Greenwich.... 160
Merchants' Exch'ge.... 108
Seventh Ward.... 110
State of New-York.... 110
Commerce.... 116½
Mechanics B'k Ass.... 112
Ocean.... 102½

American Exchange.... 117
Bank of North Am's.... 104
Hanover.... 108½
Irving.... 107
Metropolitan.... 129½
Continental.... 100¼
St. Nicholas.... 102
Commonwealth.... 106
Impt'rs. & Traders'.... 119
Park.... 143½
Manuf's & Merch'ts.... 102½
Central National.... 104
Fourth National.... 103½
Ninth National.... 103½
Oriental.... 135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.... 93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.... 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.... 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.... 101
Erie 1st Mort. ext'd.... 103½
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1879.... 103
Erie 7s. 3d. ind.. 1883.... 100
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1892.... 94
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888.... 92½
Buff., N.Y. & Erie.1st '77 92½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.... 100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.. 102½
Harlem 1st M. 1869-'72.. 102½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8 ℔ c. '82.. 110
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. 109
Mich. So. 7 ℔ cent.... 93½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c. 99½
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. 105
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870.... 115
Alton & T. H. 1st M..... 93½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 84½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. 8.. 76½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.... 94
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.... 88
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.... 88½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B. 84
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M. 87
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts. 96½
Han. & St. J. con.... 78
Lack. & West'n. bds.... 96

Del. L. & W. 1st M.... 97
Del. L. & W. 2d M.... 97
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.... 90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.... 91
Tol. & W. 2d M.... 78½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.... 70½
Gt. Western 1st M. '88.... 100
Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.... 81
Gt. Western 2d M. '93.... 74
Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.... 70
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.... 70
Gal. & Chi. extended.... 98
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.... 100
Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.... 94¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 100
N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.... 100
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 104
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 2d M. 97½
Cleve. & P. 4th M.... 75
Chi. & Alton S. F.... 101
Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M. 101
Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. 65
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 91
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.... 82
Pennsula R. R. bonds.... 85
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.... 85½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.... 80
Mar. & Cin. 1st M.... 85
Chic. & Mil. 1st M.... 86½
Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M. 77
Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M. 63

The report was current this afternoon of a heavy defalcation in the American Exchange National Bank, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street. The name of an Assistant Cashier and the round sum of half a million of dollars were involved in this report. The capital of the bank being five millions of dollars, and the surplus or undivided profits more than equal to the highest sum said to have been put in jeopardy by the defaulting officer, no harm can come either to the depositors or responsibilities of the bank. At a later hour in the day the whole story was said to have a very slight foundation.

The Washington correspondent of a morning paper reports:

> "The Senate Finance Committee will make a report during the coming [present] week, that in future no Government money shall be deposited in National Banks in any place which has a sub-treasurer, or in any bank within fifty miles of said treasury. The National Banks regard this as an interference with them, and are bitterly opposed to the measure. It is said that if the bill passes it will take several millions from the banks in the principal cities of the Union."

This is the House bill passed without a division week before last. It is proper that it should be promptly concurred in by the Senate and approved by the President. There is no sufficient reason why any of the National Banks should be "bitterly opposed to the measure." It may take a few millions out of the banks of the principal cities, but we believe the Banks of this City, that hold less than $3,000,000 public money, of the $23,000,000 or $25,000,000 now scattered over the country, to the prejudice of the needy Treasury of the United States, will not complain, but rather rejoice at the concentration of the Currency balances of the Treasury, where they can be promptly used in paying current requisitions and buying up 7.30 ℔ cents in place of the constant resort to new 5-20 Gold bearing 6 ℔ cents. Of the $25,578,150 Currency balances belonging to the Treasury—these being exclusive of the large sums always standing to the credit of Disbursing Officers in the New-York and other Sub-Treasuries—nearly the whole sum was distributed in the National Banks. The balance to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the New-York Office at the close of January we dare say was exclusively in Gold. The amount of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes then held was less than the sums—amounting in the aggregate to $13,090,175—standing to the credit of Disbursing Officers on the books of the Office. And while they constituted an ample working balance for the whole business of the Office in New-York, about twenty millions were in the National Banks, unemployed by the Treasury, at a loss of interest, practically, of $1,200,000 in Gold, or $1,700,000 in Currency, per annum. It would seem to be full time, therefore, that less improvident management should be adopted. The use of the public money, free of interest, was no part of the contract of the Government with the National Banks. They were only to be used as depositories, where and when the Secretary of the Treasury should find it convenient, and on proper security lodged at Washington, to employ them.

The following is the business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of January:

Acres construction lands sold	13,163 for	$135,896
Acres Interest fund lands sold	426 for	6,121
Acres free lands sold	4,401 for	56,337
Total sales during the month of January, 1868	17,992 for	$198,355
To which add town lot sales		415
Total of all	17,992 for	$198,770
Cash collected in January		252,685
Freight traffic		$323,019
Passengers		116,478
Mails		6,358
Rent of roads		4,000
Other sources		70,000
Total traffic in month of January, 1868		$519,855
Total traffic in month of January, 1867		660,438

The attention of those seeking first-class business locations is called to the card of Mr. Edward Matthews, No. 9 Broad-street, who has a large number of offices to let, recently fitted up with especial reference to the wants of bankers, brokers, &c.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,831,020 68; total payments, $1,423,184 01; balance, $101,844,682 25. The receipts include for Customs, $287,000; for for Gold Notes, $112,000.

Pennsylvania Credit—Mr. Belmont.

The following correspondence explains itself:

To the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania:

We have received from Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, $190,886 10 Pennsylvania State 5 ℔ cent. stock, which we sent to Philadelphia for redemption, to be followed in a few days by a further lot of $100,000. Besides these, Messrs. Rothschild hold about $200,000 more of stock already overdue and becoming due this year. These gentlemen again complain of the injustice of the action of the State of Pennsylvania in forcing its creditors to accept payment in a depreciated currency, and have instructed us to receive payment only under protest as heretofore. They would, however, prefer to hold the stock if an arrangement could be made with your State for a continuation of the loan, and will only accept payment now if compelled to do so by a discontinuance of the interest. We have written to the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia to confer with you on this subject before accepting payment, and we beg you will give this matter your serious consideration, and let us know whether an extension as desired by Messrs. Rothschild is possible. Hoping soon to hear from you, we remain respectfully yours,

AUG. BELMONT & CO.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1868.

Messrs. August Belmont & Co.:

Gentlemen: In reply to your note of the 28th, I beg to say that no arrangement can be made by which the Messrs. Rothschild can retain the old loan (now overdue) and continue to draw interest on it. You state that should no arrangement be made, you will be compelled to accept payment under protest. To this we have not the slightest objection. Your complaints about the injustice of our not paying you in gold may seem just to you, but to us they seem ridiculous. I have no doubt Messrs. August Belmont & Co. had many liabilities out, when the Legal-tender act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a premium of 80. I have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold, instead of the legal tender. We are willing to give you the pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood. Respectfully,

W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

Harrisburg, Jan. 30, 1868.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th ult., addressed to my house, in reply to our application on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, of London, who had instructed us to receive payment of the Pennsylvania State Stock now due, under protest in case the State should not pay the principal in coin, and in case no arrangement could be made having in view a continuation of the interest and an extension of the time of redemption of the capital. Messrs. Rothschild act in this matter as trustees of the holders of the debentures of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, residing in England and on the Continent of Europe. You seem so well acquainted with the financial transactions of States and individuals that you must know that by these debentured hundreds of widows and orphans have been reduced to beggary. Messrs. Rothschild, in trying to save for their constituents all they can out of the wreck, have made through my house an application, which they as well as I deem just and equitable, and this application was made in a courteous and respectful manner. In so doing Messrs. Rothschild have evinced a new proof, if any was wanted, of their strict and honorable appreciation of the obligations assumed by them as trustees for the innocent holders of the most disastrous security ever negotiated by their house, a negotiation based principally upon the faith of the State of Pennsylvania and its great banking institution. Your reference to the liabilities of my house, contracted in coin and assumed by you to have been paid in currency, is as impertinent as it is untrue in point of fact. August Belmont & Co. have never declined to meet any demand for the payment in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the Legal-tender act. If they had adopted the course toward their creditors which you propose to take on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania toward her unfortunate creditors represented by the Messrs. Rothschild, there might have been some excuse for the lack of courtesy which you have exhibited in your letter to them. In conclusion, I take this opportunity to express my regret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its Treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the cheek of every citizen of that great and honored State. I am your obedient servant,

AUGUST BELMONT.

William H. Kemble, Esq., State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1868.

It will no doubt strike the public that the Pennsylvania Treasurer comes off second best in this correspondence. The peculiar nature of the original transaction through Messrs. Rothschild, nearly thirty years ago, afforded Mr. Belmont the additional advantage of a strong case against the old Commonwealth, independent of the gratuitous discourtesy of the Treasurer's letter.—[Times.]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Stanton and Lewis sts., n. w. corner, 25x58	$13,675
5th-st., No. 549, 23x97	9,000
28th-st., s. s., 104.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24.6x98.9	21,950
29th-st., n. s., 399.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 7 lots, 93.8x98.9x23.5x98.9x68.6x98.9x1.9x98.9	132,000
30th-st., s. s., 306.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 23.5x98.9	
29th-st., s. s., 401.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10½x¼ block	
29th-st., s. s., 302.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 10x74 7½x108.9 x74.7½x98.9	
28th-st., n. s., 2 lots, 49.9½x49.6¼	
28th-st., n. s., 353.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10½x88.9	
28th-st., n. s., 378.11¼ ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10½x88.9	
39th-st., n. s., 670 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.5 1-7x98.9	40,000
East 58th-st., No. 224, 20x100	21,000
58th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
69th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 4 lots, 75x100.5	31,250
70th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	
69th-st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	
75th-st., s. s., 32 ft. e. of Madison-av., 2 lots, 36x80	40,000
79th-st., n. s., 57 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18x80	nom.
81st-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2 lots, 37.6x102.2	nom.
81st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 37.6x102.2	1,957
95th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8½	2,800
95th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100.8x25x100.3x 47.3½x208.3x27.9½	2,000
98th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 10 lots, 201.10x125	15,750
133d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 4 lots, 99.11x100	5,600
1st-av., w. s., 25.11½ ft. n. of 6th-st., 22.1¼x100	18,000
2d-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 118th-st., 20x90	2,425
2d-av. and 118th-st., n. w. cor., 20x90	3,975
2d-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. 118th-st., 20x90	2,200
Lot No. 362, Milledoler's estate, 25x100.10	5,500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 180, 10 years, per year	$14,500
Lispenard, No. 42, 4 years 9 mos., per year	6,500
Ridge-st., No. 61, 3 years, per year	750
Spruce-st., No. 22, 5 years, per year	4,500
Worth-st., No. 7, 25x100, 10 years, per year	1,500
E. 17th-st., No. 15, 5 years, per year	3,300
21st-st., n. s., 465 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11, 15 yrs per year	565
125th-st., n. s., 3 lots, west Methodist church property, 5 years, per year	750
3d-av., No. 7-8, first floor and basement, 5 years per year	1,700
8th-av., No. 417, store, 1 year	1,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	$6,000
Box-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Butler-st., Rogers-av., s. w. cor., 25x112	750
College-st., w. s., 69.6 ft. n. of Love-lane, 69.8x82	14,000
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x214.5	8,125
Fillmore-st., s. s., 128 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x60	4,900
Hackett-st., n. e. s., 400 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 16.4x100	7,100
Hickory-st., s. s., 47.6 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 23.9x100	1,700
Meserole-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25x100	600
Middle-st., s. w. s., 260 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2	1,240
Middle-st., s. w. s., 375 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.2	1,860
Penn-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Lee-av., 41.8x100	1,330
Van Brunt-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tremont-st., 25x90	2,100
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 40x127.9	400
Queen-st., s. s., 395 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 50x100	2,250
Queen st., 445 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 37.10¾x41.10 x17.9	
Rose-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of Central-av., 50x200	5,200
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of De Bevoise-st., 75x100	1,830
Summit-st., s. w. s., 35.6 ft. e. of 6th-st., 18x75	7,500
2d-st., (South,) s. s., 119 ft. w. of 4th-st., 21.5x90	4,000
2d-st., (South,) s. s., 119 ft. w. of 4th-st., 21.5x90	4,500
2d-st., (North,) and Ewen-st., s. e. cor., 100x31x24x9 x76x22	6,000
2d-place, n. s., 155.11½ ft. e. of Clinton-st., 17.3x 133.5¼	6,500
4th-st., (South,) s. s., 75 ft. w. of 12th-st., 25.3x85	4,500
6th-st., s. s., 217.8¾ ft. e. of 5th-av., 20.1x100	4,600
20th-st., n. e. s., 4-8 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 14x100	1,600
36th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.2	1,080
Lots Nos. 557 to 547 inclusive, and 556 to 564 inclusive, bounded by Columbia, Bryant and Oregon streets	1,000
Portland-av., w. s., 155 ft. s. of Hansom-place, 20x100	0,650
6th-av. and 8th-st., s. w. cor., 44x90x46x20.6x90x110.6	3,000

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 360, 3½ years, per month	$80
Lorrimer-st., No. 42, first floor, 3 years, (lease of 1867,) per year	216
Myrtle-av., Nos. 230 and 232, 5 years, (assignment,) per year	480

Flatlands—Lease Recorded.

South Mill Road, 110 ft. from n. w. corner Canarsie road, 10 acres, 5 years, per year	$200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 4th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Monmouth-st. 25x95	$5,000
South 6th-st., s. s., 100 feet. w. of Coles-st., 25x95	5,000
Mercelles-st., w. s., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block No. 8, each 25x80	1,750
South 7th-st., s. s., lot No. 9, block No. 8, 25x80	

Hudson City.

Lot No. 6, block 6, Map of Huson Grove, 25x100	$400
Montgomery-av., e. s., lot No. 289, Van Vorst's estate, 25 ft. front and through to Franklin-st.	1,000
Thorne-st., n. s., lot No. 202, map of Johnsonville, 25x100	1,800

Hoboken.

Madison-st., e. s., lot No. 12, block No. 17, 25x100	$700
Meadow and 2d-st., n. w. corner, 75x95	11,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at No. 336 Broadway, capital one million dollars, DARIUS R. MANGUM, President, receives deposits of money in large or small amounts and allows four per cent. interest upon daily balances, subject to check at sight. It also allows five per cent. upon special deposits for six months or longer. The Company makes loans from its Deposits and Trust Funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State, but it is not permitted to discount or deal in Commercial or Business Paper. Individuals, firms and corporations can keep current accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	11	Barley, bushels	33
Flour, bbls	6,654	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	230	Pork, bbls	620
Cornmeal, bags	2,882	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,518
Wheat, bushels	1,080	Lard, pkgs	1,217
Corn, bushels	37,360	Beef, tcs. and bbls	29
Rye, bushels	315	Whisky, bbls	50
Oats, bushels	3,056	Petroleum, bbls	905

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at steady prices, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been unusually active to-day, at a further advance of ½c. ℔ lb. Shippers and speculators have been very free purchasers. The market closes unmistakably strong and buoyant; the tendency of prices being decidedly upward. The aggregate sales since our last have been 9,475 bales, including 3,620 bales to shippers, 1,475 bales to spinners, 3,000 bales to speculators, and 1,380 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18½	18½	18½@19
Good Ordinary	18½	19	19½@19½
Low Middling	19½	19½	20 @20½
Middling	20½	20½	21½@21½
Good Middling	22	23	23½@24

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	21,028
Receipts preceding week	17,840
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	117,649
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	342,861
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	6,003
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	66,653
Exports since Sept. 1	201,983
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	53,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,266,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,118,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	753,000
Exports same time 1866-7	518,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	601,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and held quite firmly to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 30: very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 60@$10 20: common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 60 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 30
Extra State	9 60@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15@15 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls. at $9 85@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 45@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,250 bbls. and sacks at $12 30@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 120 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$5 90 for Western, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been firm in price, but inactive. Sales have been reported of 13,800 bushels, including White Canada at $3 07½; Red Pennsylvania, from dock, at $2 61; White Southern at $2 80; Amber Southern at $2 70 ℔ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at a shade firmer prices, but closed in favor of buyers on a diminished call for sound lots, especially from shippers, in view of the rise in freights. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at $1 27@$1 30, closing at $1 27@$1 28½ for New Mixed Western, $1 34½ for Old do. delivered; $1 24@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is more active at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Sales 18,500 bushels. Barley is in more demand at much firmer rates; sales 12,000 bushels at $2 15 for choice Western, and $2 for State. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,500 bushels at $1 85@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats have been brisk and buoyant; sales have been reported of 73,000 bushels Western at 84c.@85c., in store, and 86½c. afloat; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 78c.@82c. ℔ bushel

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Feb. 10, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	1,507,679	Barley	93,032
Corn	1,705,380	Malt	65,237
Oats	2,134,191	Peas	3,425
Rye	182,111		

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@92½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand at rising prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3@$7 50 ℔ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request at rather firmer rates, including Crude Whale at 67c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, within a range of from 11c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held much higher to-day on a very moderate offering of Mess, but purchasers did not seem disposed to operate freely at the advanced figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $22@$22 37, closing at $22 25@$22 37 for Old Mess; $23@$23 25, closing at $23 12@$23 25, bid and asked for New Mess; $22 25 for uninspected Ordinary Mess; $19 50@$20 for Western Prime Mess; $17 50@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 25 for thin Mess ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, including last half of March delivery, seller's option, at $23 37, and all April buyer's option, $23 62½c. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 370 pkgs. Bacon continues in good request at full rates; sales 650 bxs. at 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberlands; 12c.@12½c. for Short Ribs; 11½c.@11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c. for Long Clear; 13½c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand, at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet, at 11½c.@11½c. for City, and 10c.@10½c., closing at 10c.@10½c. for Country, ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 780 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand, including Prime Mess at $34@$36, and India Mess at $37 50@$40 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 390 tcs. Beef Hams are salable and firm at from $28@$32 for poor to choice; sales 325 bbls. Butter continues in demand and firm at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	43 @48
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	28 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been very firm, though not remarkably active. Sales have been reported since our last of 710 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12½c.@14½c.; and 380 boxes at 12½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars continue in good request at 14½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 97,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 101,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 67,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, but have been inactive. For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer ℔ lb.; 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10½d. ℔ bushel, and 150 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 8s. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steamer, at 11d. ℔ bushel. For Hamburg, 14,000 bushels Rye on private terms

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE and LES CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ARTISAN OF LYONS, TWO-BEDDED ROOM, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Mr. E. Eddy as Jean Renous.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
EAST LYNNE. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, by Mr. James E. Murdoch.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A squad of policemen were, on Sunday night, attacked in the streets of Cork by a crowd of Fenians. The assailants made free use of firearms, and drove the officers before them until the latter reached the station, when the mob dispersed. Several arrests were subsequently effected. Captain **Mackay**, according to a Cable dispatch, had, on satisfactory evidence of his complicity in the attack upon the martello tower at Duncannon, been held for trial. The Government is taking unusual precautions to prevent an attempt on the part of the Fenians to liberate the prisoner **Burke**.

The Italian Ambassador to Great Britain has resigned, and has requested to be recalled from London at an early day.

The protracted strike of the Liverpool cabmen has come to an end.

CONGRESS.

A large number of bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate yesterday, and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. **Harlan** addressed the Senate on the Supplemental Reconstruction bill, contending that the existing State Governments at the South were not in accordance with the Constitution, nor were they sanctioned by the people, who simply submitted to them at the direction of the President. He was followed by Mr. **Tipton** on the same subject. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The morning hour in the House was occupied, as is customary on Monday, with the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference. Several propositions, looking to a resumption of specie payments, were submitted and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. In accordance with a resolution adopted on Friday last, the members proceeded to draw anew for choice of seats, which proceeding consumed considerable time, and furnished the usual amount of amusement. A resolution to print 50,000 copies of the Impeachment testimony was referred, after debate, to the Committee on printing. The House, in committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, but the Committee rose without disposing of it. The Secretary of the Navy transmitted the papers in the case of Second Engineer **Sawyer**, who was court-martialed at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard for speaking disrespectfully of the President, and sentenced to suspension for one year. Considerable debate ensued, during which it was charged that the President had caused the removal of navy-yard employés because of their Republican sentiments. The papers were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the United States Supreme Court Associate Justice **Nelson** pronounced an elaborate opinion in the case of the State of Georgia *vs.* Secretary **Stanton**, Gen. **Grant** and Major-Gen. **Pope**, praying, for the reasons set forth in the petition, that they may be restrained from doing certain acts contemplated by the Reconstruction laws. The Court dismissed the bill for the reason that it presents a political question, and thereupon does not properly fall under its jurisdiction. This opinion the Justice said was also applicable to a similar petition for the State of Mississippi.

Dispatches from China *via* London announce that shocks of earthquake had been felt at Shanghae and Ningpoo, and in the surrounding districts. The intelligence concerning the progress of the rebellion is indefinite and unsatisfactory.

Miss **Greenough**, of Burlington, Vt., aged 17 years, was burned to death on Sunday evening, her clothes taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The trial of Rev. **Stephen H. Tyng**, Jr., before a Board of Presbyters, on the charge of violating a canonical law of the Episcopal Church, by officiating in a Methodist Church at New-Brunswick, N. J., without permission from the constituted authorities of that diocese, was resumed yesterday in the school-room of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street. Witnesses on the part of the presentors were examined, and a copy of the letter of protest sent by Rev. Dr. **Stubbs** to Rev. Mr. **Tyng** was sought to be placed in evidence. To-day witnesses for the respondent will be heard.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, **John O'Donnell** pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, in having killed Officer **Charles Thompson**, of the Fourth Precinct, on the night of the 4th of November last. The plea was accepted and the prisoner was remanded until Monday next, when he will be sentenced.

The hospital ship *Illinois*, on Saturday, drifted from her anchorage in Gravesend Bay nearer to the Brooklyn shore. Although she was moored outside of the tidal currents the large quantities of ice which were forced into Gravesend Bay, carried her adrift. Two large anchors have been sent down to her, which it is presumed will hold her at all times.

An unknown man was found with his throat cut in a lot in Ninth-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. A pen-knife was found near him, and it is supposed that he attempted suicide.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the resolution directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the abuse by City railroad companies of the privilege granted them of using salt on switches and turn-outs, was concurred in.

Decrees of Divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge **Barnard** presiding, in the actions entitled **Frances A. Hager** *vs.* **Robert C. Hager**, **John Ray** *vs.* **Caroline Ray**, and **Louisa Buck** *vs.* **James W. Buck**.

A revival prayer-meeting was held in Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, yesterday, being the first of a series to be held at the same place daily until further notice.

A sale of lots located in the upper part of this City took place yesterday, at which prices ranged from $2,025 to $5,050 each.

Yesterday the Assistant Cashier of the American Exchange National Bank was discovered to be a defaulter to that institution to the amount of $60,000.

Cotton was in very brisk demand yesterday at a further advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Breadstuffs were in moderate request and held more firmly, as were also the principal kinds of provisions and groceries. The freight market was firmer, but inactive.

The prices of beef cattle are maintained at satisfactory figures. Some cattle brokers contend that prices are higher than they were one week ago, while some others affirmed that there was a depression in prices. A few extras were sold at 19c. ℔ lb., net weight. The top of the market was 17c.@18c. ℔ lb., net. Sales were quick yesterday, the demand for prime cattle fair, with a good degree of firmness. Prime sheep sell readily at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Occasional sales were made of a few small lots at 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. One flock of choice Kentucky sheep was reported as sold at 9c. ℔ lb. The arrivals of swine are light, with advanced prices. Prime hogs were selling quick yesterday at 8c.@8⅜c@8⅜c. ℔ lb., live weight. The supply was of fair quality, and there were no lots held lower than 8c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Result of the Alabama Election—What Next?

The rejection of the new Constitution in Alabama seems to be accepted as an established fact. The voting extended over five days, and more polling-places were opened than on the former election, and still the result is a defeat. The labors of the Convention, the turmoil and cost of two elections, and all the preliminaries of reconstruction count as naught. Alabama refuses to be reconstructed, and Congress must either admit the failure or by some magic stroke convert it into victory.

What will be the next step? We have been assured from Washington that "a large majority of the members of both Houses are in favor of admitting Alabama by special enactments at once." The argument used in support of this course is, "that it will be infinitely better to do this than to subject the voters of Alabama to the expense of another convention and another election, and to allow the rebels the prestige of having defeated the work of Congress." But, do what it may, Congress cannot deprive the white population of Alabama of whatever prestige attaches to the result of this election. The law prescribes a certain course, and it has not attained the expected end. By no process of conjuration can this unpleasant fact be invested with the semblance of victory. It *is* for the time a defeat. By sheer passive resistance, by keeping away from the polls and exerting their influence with a certain class of the negroes, the whites *have* "defeated the work of Congress." On the ground provided by the law, by an exercise of the means which it furnishes, and despite the undivided authority and the lavish expenditure which have been employed in its support, "the work of Congress" is meanwhile frustrated. No equivocation or explanation can do away with this fact.

How will "special enactments" mend the matter? Their preamble, to be truthful, must set forth defeat as a justification of further action. The first "whereas" must affirm the failure of the law as it stands. And any fresh enactment, to be of the slightest avail, must either concede something to the opponents of the plan or get over the difficulty of this election by empowering the minority to govern the majority. The former alternative would invest those by whom the Constitution has been defeated with the prestige of victory, while the latter would be a dubious method of guaranteeing to Alabama a republican form of government.

Besides, if "special enactments" are to be declared expedient and proper in the case of Alabama, what should hinder their application to the other unreconstructed States? There is nothing peculiar in the circumstances of Alabama. The temper and tactics of its white population are neither better nor worse than the temper and tactics of the whites of other States. The opposition which has been successful in the one case will probably secure a similar result in the elections that are to come. Of what possible use will be "special enactments," whether considered as a prophylactic or a cure?

If it is intended, by "admitting Alabama by special enactments at once," to show the nine other States that Congress is resolved to bring them back into the Union, with or without their votes, why not pass a general law that shall finish the whole business "at once?" The fate of Alabama will scarcely frighten its neighbors, while a general law would be a straigtforward avowal of a determination to finish something that shall be called reconstruction without delay.

But is the necessity for hurrying the business one whit more urgent now than when reconstruction law-making began? Why precipitate matters? Why attempt to finish in a month a work that has been in hand for two years? There has been so much delay that a trifling extension of it cannot inflict much additional injury. "Make haste slowly" is the maxim which Mr. Speaker **Colfax** propounded some time since, and Congress has obeyed it to the letter. It has committed itself to what it has described as thorough rather than hasty work. Why not continue to act on this preëminently loyal philosophy? All the mischief that could be done has probably been done. The whites are as nearly unanimous as they can be against the Congressional plan, and their relations toward the blacks can hardly be much worse. Moreover the "order" that once reigned in Warsaw reigns throughout the South. Military Government is there—omnipresent, in a certain sense efficient, and withal cheap. What more is wanted? It may not be always wise to leave ill alone, but in this instance the choice is between ills. And as between military rule and "special enactments" for hurrying forward such reconstruction as Alabama is likely to have, the general preference is doubtless on the side of the former.

There is another reason why things may well be left to take their course. A scheme "admitting Alabama by special enactments at once" means a scheme for reopening the whole question of reconstruction. It will entail protracted debate, and will end in proscription and penalties more harsh and sweeping than those contemplated by the present law or by the framers of the Alabama Constitution.

We have got on so long with ten States excluded from the Union that we are in favor of keeping them out until they return with the consent of their own people. Any special enactment vesting the power of governing in the hands of an ignorant, untrained minority would be despotism as gross as military dictatorship, without its advantages. If the South must be ruled despotically yet longer, let the despotism be pure and simple. For that purpose the sword is best. When Congress is prepared to substitute genuine reconstruction for soldierly sway, we shall hail the advance, whether it take the form of "special enactments" or not. Till then, let the Reconstruction Law now on the statute book run its course. Its results will be instructive, though they may not glorify its authors.

The Supreme Court and Reconstruction.

The opinion delivered yesterday by Justice **Nelson** in the Georgia and Mississippi reconstruction cases, shows how little the friends of the law have to fear from the action of the Supreme Court. The Court last year refused to entertain an application for an injunction restraining the Executive and the Military Commanders from executing the Reconstruction law; and now we have the grounds on which the refusal was based. The question at issue is treated as wholly political in its nature, and therefore as beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, which thus declines to take cognizance of the points of difference between Congress and the Southern States. It is believed that a similar decision awaits the McArdle case, the principle involved in which is substantially identical with that on which Judge **Sharkey** and his associates rested their arguments.

The decision exemplifies the folly of the Southern reliance upon the Supreme Court as a bulwark against obnoxious measures of Congress. It is not by judicial intervention that they can be delivered from the penalties of reconstruction, or the injury and injustice of which it is both the pretext and the instrument. The question has got beyond legal technicalities, and is governed by considerations of which the law-making power is the absolute judge. We do not suppose that the Southern people have recently looked to the Court for help or deliverance. They trust, as the Alabama election proves, to other methods of obstructing, if not of overcoming, the operation of the law. If any there be, however, who cling to the notion that the Supreme Court has ability to hold in check the legislation of Congress on purely political aspects of the question, Judge **Nelson**'s opinion should finally satisfy them.

So far as Congress is concerned, the decision is a significant commentary upon the haste with which the House jumps to conclusions, and the recklessness with which it strives to regulate them. The country has been scandalized by the House attacks upon the majority of the Supreme Court Judges, and the indecency of its attempts to control their judgments. Its pretence has been that the Court meditated an attack upon reconstruction, and on this assumption it assailed the Court, first by requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges, and next by removing all questions pertaining to reconstruction from their jurisdiction. The only conceivable plea for these extreme measures was an alleged purpose on the part of the Court to disturb and annul the law. To prevent interference from this source the House resolved to interfere with the Judges, and to constitute Congress the sole interpreter of the Constitution.

And now the pretence on which these extraordinary measures have been upheld turns out to be altogether fallacious! The Supreme Court has not meditated an attack upon reconstruction, nor any invasion of the authority of Congress. A majority of the Judges have not conspired in support of the South, as the Radical members of the House alleged, nor have they put their heads together with the view of helping the President. Instead of circumventing the Congressional policy, they explicitly affirm that it is beyond their jurisdiction. Instead of encouraging attempts to break down the law, they announce that they will not take cognizance of its issues, because they are political.

The New Alabama Constitution.

That portion of the new Constitution of Alabama which enlisted the strongest opposition was the provision in regard to qualifications for voting. Every male citizen of 21 years of age and upward was permitted to vote, with the following exceptions:

> "3. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors; but the following classes of persons *shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold office*:
>
> *First*—Those who, during the late rebellion, inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, marine, employe or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare.
>
> *Second*—Those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as 'Article XIV,' and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Alabama, under the act of Congress 'to provide for the most efficient government of the rebel States,' passed by Congress March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, *except such persons as aided in the reconstruction proposed by Congress*, and accept the political equality of all men before the law:
>
> *Provided*, That the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this clause.
>
> *Third*—Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery.
>
> *Fourth*—Those who are idiots or insane.
>
> 4. All persons, before registering, must take and subscribe the following oath: 'I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Alabama; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I *accept the civil and political equality of all men; and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men*; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, any person or persons, on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or *the principle of political and civil equality of all men*, or for affiliation with any political party.' "

The latter clause of this oath is a decided novelty in the Constitution of a free State. Negro suffrage in the South is certainly an experiment and may work badly; if it does, it ought to be within the power of the people of the State to apply a remedy. But the people of Alabama, under the new Constitution, were to have no such right. They must accept that particular measure as one of the fixed and immutable principles of their Government, and must solemnly promise never to attempt to change it! No such requirement, as a condition of voting, was ever before heard of in any country claiming to be under popular institutions.

City Travel—The Schemers and the Legislature.

The delays and difficulties which attend City travel are not made more tolerable by the fact that their removal would be easy if the State Legislature could be induced to approach the subject practically and honestly. Local opinion presents no insuperable obstacle. The whole community realizes the necessity of other and more expeditious methods of journeying up and down the island. It is a question that touches the pockets and convenience of all classes, and grows in urgency and importance as the trade and population of the City increase. Extravagant taxation, the product of municipal rascality and waste, does much toward peopling New-Jersey. But the inadequate facilities of travel do infinitely more. It is bad enough to pay heavy taxes and to be victimized periodically by merciless landlords and house-agents; but when to reach business it is necessary to rise at daybreak, and to return home becomes a question of hours, the motives to migration are irresistible. The merchant finds that with his residence at Orange or Plainfield or Englewood, or even at Staten Island, he is nearer his office or store, in respect to time, than if he dwelt in Fortieth-street. He discovers that Harlem is really more remote than Hohokus, while in regard to comfort the means of reaching the former place are vastly less attractive. As to the army of clerks and shopmen and mechanics, whose daily duties are down-town, they have discovered that Jersey City and Hoboken, with their fast-filling suburbs, furnish more accessible homes than can now be had in New-York.

Other considerations doubtless enter into the calculations of both classes. The movement Jersey-ward derives much of its strength from the facilities which exist across the Hudson for acquiring houses and gardens at prices long since forgotten in this City. We are convinced, however, that the force of this attraction is every day diminished, while the hindrances and vexations incident to the ferries are sufficient to counterbalance many other considerations. If it were possible, therefore, to come down-town quickly in the morning and to go up-town easily in the evening, multitudes who now live out of the City would gladly make it their home as well as their place of business. They are deterred mainly by the absence of all ready means of travel. They cannot undertake to travel to and from the district above Fifty-sixth-street without making up their minds to much discomfort and to a consumption of time which they are utterly unable to afford. For years to come there will be room enough there to accommodate the probable growth of the population, if it were made available by the introduction of quicker, surer and cheaper methods of communication. These are indispensable, moreover, for the accommodation of the crowds who now depend upon the street cars and omnibuses for the chances of locomotion between distant points. Twice every twenty-four hours they endure a modified martyrdom. They lose hours where minutes should suffice, and are subject to annoyances which only a good-humored community would patiently endure.

Among the great wants of New-York, then, facilities for local travel hold a conspicuous place. We are in need of better and more economical government; we need lighter taxes and cleaner streets; but above nearly all things we require a substitute for the tedious, crowded and dirty cars which now form almost the sole means of transportation. And with this want universally confessed, what has the Legislature done to relieve it? Year after year the spectacle has been renewed of contests at Albany for charters to construct railroads of another kind. There have been regular battles between rival organizations, each bidding against the others for favorable reports and for votes to carry them, and each assailing the motives and character of its competitors. Once upon a time the Legislature got so far as to appoint a commission to inquire into the relative merits of contending plans, but, like the Ferry investigation, it ended in smoke. Thus, session after session a question of the highest importance to the citizens has been tossed about the floor of the Legislature, and kicked into the waste-paper basket as though it had no practical significance whatever.

This session the fight is waged more furiously than ever. So many projects are afoot that we have abandoned the attempt to count them. Every week brings forth a fresh underground project, each setting up some new pretension to convey the idea of novelty. Of surface railroads there is a yet greater number, and there is no assurance that we have seen the last. In fact, the schemers never were more busy in the presentation of plans for meeting the great exigency of the City. If only a quarter of the applicants for charters could be believed, our citizens might felicitate themselves on the prospect of obtaining the required facilities of travel.

But we know nobody who believes that the exertions now being made at Albany will result in any tangible benefit to the City. These contestant schemers have no *bonâ fide* intention to carry out any well-considered and comprehensive plan for relieving the great thoroughfares of traffic that chokes them, or for enabling the dwellers up-town to compass their journeys in a tithe of the time they now consume. The whole affair is a gigantic speculation, predicated on the marketable character and the enormous value of charters conferring the privileges that are sought. The opportunity is too tempting to be lost. The want is too palpable to be denied, and the schemers trade on their professed willingness to supply it. Chartered privileges are what they fight for. To obtain these they ply the mystic arts of the lobby with rare pertinacity, and with a pretense of virtue which experience has made easy. Some of the combinations are notoriously designed to defeat any plan which seems likely to be feasible or honest, and perhaps these are the combinations that work the hardest and the most effectually. They are interested in keeping things as they are, or—if this be found impossible—in so controlling new projects that they shall not seriously interfere with existing interests. Nearly all that is earnest in the contest, therefore, is centred in the struggle between the adventurers and the monopolists.

Such a state of things is as tantalizing to our citizens as it is disgraceful to the legislature which tolerates it. That certain parties have acquired certain claims in connection with one or another of these schemes is not improbable, but surely these do not constitute a reason for subordinating great public interests to individual aggrandizement. It is preposterous to suppose that any combination has acquired rights by virtue of which it may obstruct improvements unless they be made tributary to its advantage. Yet this is really what much of the lobbying at Albany amounts to. It is an endeavor to dictate to New-York who shall provide for the wants of its citizens, and to maintain intact monopolies whose arrogant pretensions have been submitted to much too long.

If the Legislature would in good faith provide the facilities required by New-York, it will forthwith dismiss both adventurers and monopolists, and will enact a general law under which any organization possessed of the necessary capital may construct the necessary works. Terminate the struggle for charters by throwing open the enterprise to any body of capitalists who may be willing to assume its responsibilities, subject, of course, to specific conditions and the supervision of some higher court or other competent tribunal. We raise no issue as to the precise character of the enterprise. Be it underground or overground is a question which the Legislature may settle according to its best judgment, provided some ready and certain method be devised for obviating the losses and inconveniences of which all complain.

MINOR TOPICS.

Isn't the *World* giving a little more time and attention to other people's political affairs than it can well afford? It is devoting a great deal of both to the task of convincing the Republicans that it will be very unwise for them to nominate Gen. **Grant**. Meantime the Democrats of Ohio are resenting with special fervor its recent attack on Mr. **Vallandigham**. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* comes to the defence of Mr. V. with great zeal, and denounces the *World's* article as utterly unwarranted and indefensible. It denies that Mr. **Vallandigham's** friends defeated Col. **Burns** in the Eighth District, and asserts that Col. **Beatty** owes his success solely to the fact that "he adopted with astonishing effrontery the principles and policy concerning the payment of the public debt so ably advocated by Mr. **Pendleton**." Eastern Democratic journals are exhorted to attend to their own affairs, and not meddle with things they don't understand. Will the *World* please observe?

Senator **Howard** recently expressed the opinion in debate that the passage of a bill in Congress by a two-thirds vote made it constitutional, and put it beyond the reach of the Supreme Court! The Senator has had a good deal of reputation as being a good lawyer, and it seems very remarkable that he should give utterance to such an opinion as this. A bill which passes by a two-thirds vote has no different position, and no more immunity from judicial action, than one passed by a bare majority. The President's veto cannot annul it, but an adverse decision of the Supreme Court can. We are at a loss to conjecture where the Michigan Senator supposes that he finds any ground for his opinion on this point.

There is one point in the present condition of the great Oriental Empires that deserves thoughtful consideration at the hands of America. Both China and Japan are in a critical state; in the former, the growing power of the great rebellion has finally compelled the Emperor to invoke the assistance of the great powers of the earth to maintain the integrity of that ancient dynasty, and it depends chiefly on England, France and America to say what shall be the fate of the Empire; in Japan, the fall of the Tycoon, who is the friend of the foreigners, before the Mikado, who is the creature of the jealous and exclusive Daimios, endangers our prestige there. In both countries the consumers of American exports, both specie and grain, are almost entirely the foreign traders who line the long Pacific coast, and the approach of anarchy and convulsions of politics and war will be sadly detrimental to our interests. It behooves Americans to be thinking of these matters, and our Government to see that America is strongly represented in any international councils convened for their consideration.

Another conductor of a city car was arrested yesterday on complaint of a passenger, for cruelty to animals, in overloading the car. He had fifty-two passengers on board. Cars frequently go up town with sixty or seventy. The cruelty to the passengers is scarcely less than that to the horses, though the former make themselves parties to it, and have, therefore, less right to complain. We hope that in the course of these arrests some proceedings will be had by which we can get a judicial decision as to the right of the railway companies to cram their cars in the shameful manner which has long been common.

We hear it said that during some of our recent fires the hydrants have been found to be frozen, so that a long time has elapsed before a supply of water could be procured. The fires have thus been much more disastrous and destructive than they would have been if the hydrants had been kept free from ice. This is a matter of decided importance and deserves the attention of the Fire Department.

Chicago meditates against St. Louis a "flank movement" something like that which New-Haven is about to employ, it is said, against New-York by means of that bridge over the Hudson. A company has been organized in the West to run steamers between Sioux City and Fort Benton, on the Missouri; that is, from the connection of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway with that river up through the rich mineral region of Montana. Hitherto the course of travel and trade by way of the Upper Missouri lay through St. Louis, which, with its forty or fifty boats, usually made one trip in the season. It is arranged that for the future two trips up the stream from Sioux City will be made in the season. Geography and Chicago will be too strong for St. Louis; but the latter can find ample compensation on its own parallels of latitude and in the great gulf-stream of commerce and intercourse flowing and to flow steadily from the Eastern seaboard to the centre and the West.

The New-Orleans colored alderman, **Dumas**, who refused to accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, on the ground that he was "a candidate for Governor only," and that half a loaf was *not* better than no bread, is, we observe, among the persons just removed from office by Gen. **Hancock** for "contempt of orders from headquarters." Possibly if this blow had come before the other nomination, he would not have declined it, and would have consented to run as second to the white nominee for Governor.

If China is overcrowded, the fault surely cannot be laid at the door either of the Imperial or Rebel forces who have been industriously engaged in thinning out the population for the last half-dozen years. The latest item in this rivalry is the great battle just reported wherein the rebels alone lost, it is said, 80,000 men, after which "the Imperials were defeated in several engagements with heavy loss." The reduction of the population, however, seems to be the only step gained by the war thus far, and its result is as doubtful as ever.

The *World* tries to show that neither Gen. **Jackson** nor any other of our military Presidents found practical political strength in the popularity flowing from their military careers, and that by consequence Gen. **Grant**, having nothing but his army record to show for his abilities, stands no chance of an election. Well, perhaps not. But if **Andrew Jackson's** fame could be expressed in two phases they would be "The battle of New-Orleans" and "Defence of the Union against Nulifiers." His five years military life made him known to the people as a hero, and his presidential career has made his name a proverb of energetic patriotism ever since. It has been Gen. **Grant's** good fortune during his seven years of notable military life to show greater ability than **Jackson** had a chance for, and a patriotism quite as sturdily, and even more directly, exercised for the safety of the Union. We believe the same two elements will make him President.

We see that Mr. **Romero** has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in Mexico. His services during the war entitle him to this distinction. No man could possibly evince more devotion to the interests of his country, or work with more energy and sagacity under the most trying circumstances, than he did during the Mexican war while representing the Republic at Washington. He has a post of very great difficulty in the Treasury Department, for it is in the matter of finances that the Mexican Government is just now most seriously embarrassed. The hope that Mr. **Romero**, from his experience in the United States, may be able to facilitate such loans as the Government may find it necessary to make, has probably had some influence upon his assignment to the Treasury Department.

The Louisville *Courier*, in speaking of the efforts of the Government and people of the North to hold England responsible for maltreating American citizens abroad, reminds us that we are not exactly in position to enforce any such demands. A war with England, it thinks, would reduce the value of greenbacks to about twenty cents a bushel, besides giving the South a chance to relieve herself from the central tyranny at Washington. All classes of whites, it says, have now a common interest in resisting negro domination, and it thinks there can be no doubt that there would be far greater enthusiasm in such a contest now than there was during the recent war. Such talk as this indicates the existence of a very disloyal spirit in the South,—but there is reason to fear that it is quite true. It is rather discouraging to reflect that three years of peace have brought us no better results. Republican statesmanship is sadly at fault somehow.

The act just passed in the Kansas State Senate allowing any qualified person, "without regard to sex or color," to practice law in all the courts, may be fairly pronounced a point gained by the advocates of Woman's Rights. We incline to think it is a measure that will be promptly acted on. We do not know how feminine logic might do on a technical law-point; but, unless Kansas women are different from other women, and Kansas men from other men, there must be some admirable jury pleaders amongst the ladies there.

Virtue is said to be its own reward, and the saying is sometimes true, inasmuch as virtue gets no other. But Judge **Poland**, of Vermont, has had better luck. Having, under the March distribution of seats in the House of Representatives, about the worst seat in the House, the Judge moved a day or two since to have a fresh shuffle, and somewhat to his own surprise, probably, the motion was carried. In the new distribution yesterday, Judge **Poland** drew the very first choice! *His* virtue is thus rewarded more substantially than usual.

The Southern papers are very generally insisting on the necessity of uniting with the Democratic Party of the North, in order to secure relief from the oppressive effect of Republican legislation. In Kentucky they are generally taking the ground that Slavery has not been constitutionally abolished, inasmuch as the assent of the seceded States was compulsory; and they assert that the whole matter will be reconsidered when the military power is withdrawn. Does the Democratic Party intend to take this ground in the next election?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. **Strakosch's** first performance on the East side takes place to-morrow evening, the opera being "Il Trovatore." The sale of seats commenced yesterday, and progressed rapidly.

CONCERT.

Mme. **Anna Martinez** will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall to-night, assisted by Mrs. **Florence A. Rice**, Mrs. **Rogers**, Mr. **J. N. Pattison**, Mr. **George Simpson** and Mr. **J. B. Thomas**. Mr. **J. C. Perring** is the conductor.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mme. **Larmet**, one of the best actresses now before our public, takes her benefit to-night, when we trust there will be an overflowing attendance. The attractions are "Les Beaux Messieurs du Bois Doré" and "Chansons Populaires." The comedy was revived last Fall at the Odeon in Paris, and created a great sensation. It is a very charming work and is well suited to Mr. **Bateman's** company.

ITALIAN OPERA DI CAMERA.

Mr. **Trenor**, the proprietor of Lyric Hall, (Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets,) announces a series of parlor operas, commencing on Friday next. They are under the direction of Mr. **Carl Anschutz**, and are given under the auspices of the Young Artists' Association—whatever that may be. The opera is "Lucretia Borgia," rather a heavy venture for a small hall. The principal parts will be sung by Miss **Lissie Merrifield**, (*debutante*,) Miss **Jenny Landeman**, (*debutante*,) Signor **Severini** and Signor **Randolfi**. There will be a small but adequate orchestra and chorus. The enterprise is a novel one, and we should be glad to see it succeed. We have abundance of native talent, but it is very difficult to find an opening for it. A semi-amateur affair like the present may in time grow to the proportions of a veritable Academy.

Theatrical.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The fair managers of this theatre could hardly have treated the susceptible hearts of the metropolis better than by giving them "The Streets of New-York" as a leap-year valentine. Mr. **Boucicault's** drama with this title was produced at the New-York Theatre last evening, and the representation was worthy a liberal management and an interested public. The pictures of humble city life, for which the play is celebrated, are faithfully reproduced. The view of Union-square and neighborhood, through a falling snow-storm, is an excellent tableau. The passing cars with their tinkling bells, the brilliant stores, the ragged crossing-sweepers, the patrolling policemen, the eager newsboy, the saucy boot'black, the opera goers, the shivering and starving, the gay and happy, all mixed in a real New-York crowd, form a picture as animated as it is truthful. The fire scene is scarcely less effectively rendered. Indeed, the revival of this old sensation play is quite likely to be as profitable as its original performances were at Wallack's Theatre, where its production was looked upon as an innovation on the staid respectability of the legitimate habits of Broadway. It was looked upon as an attempt to introduce Bowery melodrama in a company that had always treated it with derision. But **Boucicault** knew his people, and found that the two elements combined speedily. Broadway took kindly to the new sensation. It has taken kindly to every sensation since. Mr. **Parsloe** reappears in the character of *Bob, the Bootblack*, and avails himself of the humorous features that Mrs. **John Wood** adapted to the part. Mr. **G. H. Clarke** makes something more interesting of the light character of *Paul Fairweather* than the walking nonentity he is in the plot. Mr. **Lingard**, also, as *Dan, the Fireman*, Mrs. **Wright** as *Mrs. Puffy*, and Mr. **Ryner** in the part of *Bloodgood, the Banker*, assist the representation materially by clever acting. Miss **Irene Worrell** has the brief but interesting character to play of *Old Adam Fairweather's Daughter*, and succeeds fully in it. The "Streets of New-York" will be repeated every evening; and on Friday night it will be given particularly for the benefit of Mr. **Thomas Theall**, the very faithful Treasurer of this theatre.

Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.

The first of Mr. **Murdoch's** readings in New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall, in which the seats were but partly filled, by an audience, however, that was composed of attentive listeners. The printed announcements of Mr. **Murdoch's** entertainments are addressed exclusively to "The Intellectual Public," which we consider an error of taste, at least—not that the intellectual public in this vicinity is not large enough to support any amusement that appeals directly to it, but the public, intellectual or not, dislikes to be challenged to a feat of strength. The public, individually and collectively, responds more readily to cries like that of the newsboys in the street cars: "Here you are—a quarter's worth of fun; make you laugh all day and sleep all night!" And Mr. **Murdoch** might take a lesson from those little urchins in framing his next circular. The entertainment provided by this genial actor and scholar, nevertheless, is an exceedingly interesting one. It is neither a reading nor a recitation exclusively, but with the page open before him, Mr. **Murdoch** disclaims in a full, round, and but slightly varying tone, the selections of his programme, which is made up from all sources. Last evening the opening piece was the "Trial scene from the Merchant of Venice," and the closing number the "Adventure of Mr. Pickwick with the lady in the double-bedded room." The effect of Mr. **Murdoch's** delivery of these selections was not much beyond that which might have been produced by a moderately good elocutionist of ordinary reputation; and throughout, his delivery was far less natural than declamatory. Even in the scene from **Dickens**, where the colloquial would, under all circumstances, be preferable to the more stilted form of utterance, Mr. **Murdoch** maintained the latter. In heroic lines he is heard to much greater advantage, though; and in **Tennyson's** "Charge of the Six Hundred," and **Read's** poem of "Sheridan's Ride," his strong voice and rich full tones told well with the audience. The last named piece was written for Mr. **Murdoch**, we believe, and has been recited by him, to the poet's complete satisfaction, numberless times and for noble causes. His delivery of certain lines is almost grand.

To-night, Mr. **Murdoch** will give his second entertainment at Lyric Hall.

DODWORTH HALL.

Mr. **Charles Whitney** had quite a numerous audience at Dodworth Hall last night, to enjoy his assumptions of orators and actors. Mr. **Whitney's** performances partake more of the character of imitations than any other. Last evening his delineations of the manner and assumption of the voice of Gen. **Jackson** and **Henry Clay** were exceedingly expressive, and, whether faithful to the originals or not, they were effective and impressive. Mr. **Whitney** recited wholly from memory, and prefaced each imitation with a brief explanation. His play of feature appears to be unusually good, but from a defective arrangement of lights half of it is lost upon the audience. Mr. **Whitney** will give his second entertainment this evening, in the same hall.

War Pictures.

Mr. **Thomas Nast**, the artist, is engaged at his studio, in Harlem, upon the first of two large oil-paintings, ordered by Lieut. **Ingersoll**, of the Seventh Regiment. The subject is the departure of the regiment for the war, April, 1861. That of the second picture will probably be a scene from their encampment in Maryland. When finished, they are to be hung in the room of the Seventh Company, of which both Lieut. **Ingersoll** and Mr. **Nast** are members. The price for the two paintings is to be $10,000.

Effects and Results of a War with England.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

America and England cannot go to war without suffering infinite losses. We are not in a condition to warrant us in going to war unless in the most extreme emergency. The first thing seriously affected would be our currency. There would soon be inflation enough to satisfy the most solicitous of the debtor class. Our expenses would be greater than during the war of the rebellion. The passion developed for paying off the national debt in greenbacks would make capitalists timid about trusting the faith of the Government. Credit would be at an end, and bankruptcy come upon us. After a brief period of monstrous inflation we would go back with a crash to the gold basis, and greenbacks would go the way of all irretrievably irredeemable currency.

The Southern Confederacy, its dingy garments rolled in blood, would have an awful resurrection. It would be supported by British gold, and animated with the wildest hatreds and thirst for vengeance. Canada, incensed by Fenian raids, and aided by the British fleets and armies, would give us an ugly fight on our Northern border. Our sea coast—Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific—would be menaced by British cruisers, and we would do well if our fleets matched those of England, broadside to broadside, on the high seas. The Mormons and the Indians, from the Blackfeet to the Comanches, would infest the heart of the continent with hostile hordes.

No doubt, sorely tried as we must be in the midst of all the dangers that would beset us, the brilliant soldierly qualities of American manhood would shine forth, as always when called upon, and we should make an honorable military record, and we presume in the end we would win a fair show of success, claim a full share of glory, and make a peace that would leave as few questions undetermined as after the war of the Revolution, or of 1812-15. We doubt, however, whether we could collect the Alabama claims or establish the Irish Republic on Irish soil; and *it would be poor compensation for our sufferings that we had inflicted upon England losses equal to or greater than our own.*

Suffering in Nova Scotia.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your valuable columns, to call the attention of the Canadians in New-York to the fact that a large number of their fellow-countrymen at home are at present suffering for want of the necessary means of subsistence. A large proportion of the fishermen of Nova Scotia are, as no doubt many are aware, in very straitened circumstances, and every city and town in the Dominion is raising funds for their relief. I have no doubt that there are many Canadians in New-York, who, like myself, are anxious to contribute their mite, and who would like to see some concerted action among ourselves to raise a small fund here. I would respectfully suggest, as the easiest means of accomplishing this object, that some agency of a Canadian bank, or other responsible corporation or firm, should publicly announce their readiness to receive contributions for this purpose. Yours, &c.,

A CANADIAN.

The Nile and the Pyramids.—This was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Rev. **Howard Crosby**, D. D., in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand-street. The speaker devoted much of his time to a refutation of the theories of certain leading German scholars, who maintain the extraordinary antiquity of Egypt and its pyramids. The audience was numerous, and listened attentively to the interesting lecture.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 10.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee in charge of the Grant-Johnson investigation, held a brief meeting this morning, and closed the examination of the *World's* correspondent. They found him a squeezed orange, and that with true fidelity and enterprise he had printed days ago in his paper all that he could tell the Committee. Gen. GRANT will be examined to-morrow.

The President's rejoinder to Gen. GRANT reached army headquarters to-day. It is understood to-night that the President declines to make it public, but in answer to the resolution which passed the House this afternoon, the letter will be read to morrow after the morning our.

THE DRAWING FOR SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The redrawing of seats in the House to-day occasioned considerable confusion and great amusement. The first name drawn from the box by the blindfolded page was that of Mr. POLAND, who offered the resolution providing for the redrawing, and as it was read the floor and galleries gave vent to their appreciation of the evident poetic justice of the result in prolonged applause. As a general rule, the members formerly located in the outer circles were fortunate enough to better themselves; but Gen. FARNSWORTH, who was particularly prominent in supporting the resolution, was the last man called. Mr. SPALDING, who was prominent in opposing it, offered his services to the General as an escort, and conducted him to the northeast corner of the Coast of Africa, as the Democratic side of the House is called, where he was compelled to select a seat which is much more inconvenient than the one previously occupied by him, Messrs. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and THOMAS, of Maryland, were allowed to retain their old seats, Gen. PAYNE being ousted by Gov. BOUTWELL selecting the seat at the side of THAD. STEVENS. The solid Radical row, in which Messrs. SCHENCK and BUTLER were prominent, was scattered broadcast, Gen. SCHENCK locating himself a few rows further to the front, and Gen. BUTLER securing the desk formerly occupied by Gen. BANKS. Messrs. GARFIELD, WILSON of Iowa, DODGE and ALLISON were unfortunate enough to be called late, and ranged themselves side by side in the extreme back row of seats. Judge BINGHAM got back into his old seat on the frontier of "Africa," and JAMES BROOKS, the chief African denunciator, was compelled to satisfy himself with a disadvantageous change. Other prominent Democrats were more fortunate in obtaining their old seats.

GEN. GARFIELD'S FINANCIAL BILLS.

The Monday morning hour in the House today was less prolific than usual of important bills and resolutions, chiefly owing to the fact that the drawing of seats which was to occur at 1 o'clock engrossed the attention of members to a great degree. Among the financial measures introduced in the House to-day was a bill by Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay gold coin for Legal-tender notes which may be presented to the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York, on and after the 1st of next December. At that date exchange is to be made at the rate of one dollar in gold for one dollar and thirty cents of legal tender notes. After the 1st January, 1869, the rate is to be one gold for one and twenty-nine cents in paper, the amount to be one cent less of paper money every succeeding month until exchange between gold and legal tenders becomes equalized. After June, 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury is to exchange gold for legal-tender notes, dollar for dollar Mr. GARFIELD also introduced a bill to legalize gold contracts. Both measures were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI CASES.

The opinion of the Supreme Court delivered to-day in the Georgia and Mississippi cases, the decision in which was announced last Spring, is the chief topic of conversation in political circles. The fact that the Court was unanimous, and that the opinion was by Justice NELSON, and that the cases were dismissed on the broad ground that the questions involved were purely political over which the Court has no jurisdiction, is held by leading Republicans to dispose of the McCARDLE case and all others which affect the Reconstruction laws or arise under them. The best lawyers in the House were free to assert that it settled all question as to the attitude of the Supreme Court, present and prospective, toward the Reconstruction acts, and that no danger need be apprehended from that source.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The name of Gen. McCLELLAN is prominently mentioned as a successor to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS at the Court of St. James.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution, sent to the House to-day an immense mass of documents relative to the protection of American citizens abroad. Some of the papers are dated two years back. The Secretary promises another portion on the subject, so as to fully give all the information on the files of his Department up to this date. The documents are composed, for the greater part, of the reports of proceedings of meetings in this country, and addresses to the Government on that subject, asking relief for naturalized citizens abroad.

NAVY DEPARTMENT LANDS.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, inclosing the communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to depredations upon, and the future care of the reservations of lands for the purpose of supplying timber for the navy. The lands thus reserved were placed under the control of the Navy Department, and are scattered through the States of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, embracing a total of 264,000 acres. Secretary WELLES says, if these lands are to be retained for the purpose for which they have been protected for half a century, an appropriation of $20,000 for salaries and other necessary expenses will be required.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at their meeting on Friday, voted to place their machine shops, depots, &c., for the road, east of the mountains, and for the mountain division at Cheyenne, and to make that point the grand turning point at the east base of the mountains. This decision of the Board will cause the expenditure of a large amount of money, as the shops are to be on as large a scale as any in the United States, and will be a credit to the road.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES IN JANUARY.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of January last to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following sums, viz.:

Miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$4,687,100
Interest on the public debt	29,817,200
War	5,397,400
Navy	2,331,400
Interior—Pensions and Indians	565,700
Total	$42,798,800

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In view of the limited appropriation of Congress, and the immense demand for seed, the Commissioner of Agriculture finds it impossible to supply any but practical agriculturists and such persons as are recommended by the Agricultural Societies throughout the country. It is therefore useless for any other person than those above mentioned to apply to the Department for seed.

MARINE DISASTER.

The United States Consul at Barcelona, under date of Jan. 15, writes as follows to the Secretary of State:

DON JOSE MESTRERS, Master of the Spanish bark *Camila*, which arrived at this port on the 9th inst., in 36 days from Charleston, S. C., has this day handed to me a communication from a dismasted vessel which he fell in with during the voyage, and which communication the master of said vessel requested him to deliver to the American Consul at the first port he should touch. The following is a copy of said communication, viz.:

SHIP SEMINOLE, Dec. 15, 1867.

DEAR CAPTAIN: Will you be so kind as to report the ship *Seminole* dismasted, with loss of foremast head, maintopmast head and bowsprit, on the 3d of December, by a whirlwind, in lat. 37 deg., long. 55 deg. 30 min., W. Will go to St. Thomas.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) JOSEPH W. HOLMES,
Master of ship *Seminole*.

P. S.—From New-York, bound to San Francisco.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Charles F. Tuckerman, of New-York, to be Minister Resident at Greece; Capt. Joseph F. Green, Commodore in the Navy, on the active list, *vice* Commodore Cicero Price, retired; Commodore John H. Cooper, Captain on the active list, *vice* Capt. Green, nominated for promotion.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

T. Scott Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Osacca and Hiago; James W. Henderson, Register of Land Office at Humboldt, Cal.; Pardon Dodds, Indian Agent in Utah; Luther E. Webb, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico; William J. Britton, Assessor Internal Revenue for First District of Mississippi; Felix G. Clarke, Register of Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Hullett, Receiver of Public Moneys in Colorado; Daniel Sigler, Register of the Land Office at Nachitoches, La.; Charles Mundee, Register of Land Office at Tallahassee, Fla.; Irming W. Stanton, Register Land Office at Central City, Colorado; Ambrose Campbell, Register of Land Office at Marquette, Mich.; James W. Hancock, Collector of Customs for the District of Saluria, Texas; W. A. Trower, Postmaster, Shelbyville, Ill.; Wm. G. Powers, Postmaster, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Wm. S. Kelly, Postmaster, Greensboro, Ala.

CONSUL OF JAPAN.

The President has recognized CHARLES WALCOTT BROOKS as Consul of Japan at San Francisco, and GEO. C. REID as Vice-Consul of Denmark, for the State of Virginia, to reside at Norfolk.

PATENTS.

For the week ending on Tuesday, the 18th inst., there will be issued from the Patent Office 276 patents. During the past week 550 applications and 55 caveats were filed.

NEW-YORK.

The Constitutional Convention—Proposed Adjournment—Business in the Legislature—What Has Been Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

The members of the Convention—or rather a fraction of them—"hold fast to that which is good," *i. e.*, their $6 per day, by putting in as many days as possible. They were in session on Saturday—that is, twenty or thirty of them—and about the same number are to-day forming a most exquisite debating society, which they misname and belittle by calling it a morning session of the Constitutional Convention.

It is generally understood that the sessions will be continued for two or three days longer, by which time a constitution in the rough will have been hewn out. Then the Convention will adjourn for a week or ten days to give the Committee on Revision time to translate it into English, and to arrange the different articles or sections in their proper order; also to give the Committee on Submission time to perfect a plan of operations. Then an enlarged effort (as a delegate informs me) will be made to coax, bully and cajole a sufficient number of absentees to constitute a quorum to come back to Albany with the understanding that the finalty shall be reached in one week after the Convention reassembles. This is a very pretty and a somewhat sensible programme, and is, I think, the only way by which a majority of the members elect can be got together. It needs one little *addendum*, in order to make sure that the Convention will keep faith with the absentees, and only detain them here one week. By a rule of the Convention, no man is entitled to the floor, or to speak, unless he arises in his place and addresses the President. All the seats are tied down to the floor. Now if the Legislature would rush through an act authorizing and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to tie all the members fast in their seats, President WHEELER could then put the final votes, send Secretary CAULDWELL around with the engrossed copy for signatures, and possibly within the week get the thing through. I don't see any other way of doing it.

WHEN DID HE CHANGE?

In looking over the Constitution of 1821 I notice the signature or M. V. BUREN, Otsego County." I presume there are few people who would recognize that as the sign manual of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and yet it is. On a further examination I learned that all of his official papers, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, are thus signed. When did he make the change of adding the AN to the V.

THE CONDITION OF LEGISLATION.

Up to the adjournment of the Legislature on Friday last there had been 204 bills introduced in the Senate. Of these 45 had been reported, and 27 had been passed.

In the Assembly 521 had been introduced, 126 reported, and 39 passed.

In all 10 bills had passed both Houses, and been sent to the Governor. Saturday morning the Governor had signed all of them, as follows:

JAN. 9.—1. An Act to authorize the Shipman Spring and Axle Company to mortgage its property.

JAN. 18—2. An Act to authorize the electors of School District No. 7, in the towns of Ridgeway and Shelby, Orleans County, to elect Trustees.

JAN. 24—3. An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds and fresh water fish," passed May 13, 1867.

[Section 18 of the act is amended by adding, "But nothing in this act contained shall apply to fish caught or to the taking of fish in the waters of Lake Ontario, or any of its bays or estuaries, or the River St. Lawrence, within the counties of Jefferson, Oswego, Wayne and St. Lawrence."]

4. An act to change the name of the Evening Telegraph Association.

JAN. 31—5. An act to authorize the Fire Department of the village of Delhi to purchase, hold and convey real and personal estate.

FEB. 3—6. An act to authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of this State.

[The act provides that if any collector of taxes in any town or city in this State, shall, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, pay over all moneys collected by him, and shall renew his bond, as is herein provided, time for the collection of taxes and for making return thereof by him, shall be, as is herein provided, extended to a day not later than the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.]

7. An act to amend chapter 394 of the laws of 1859, entitled "An act to amend the Poor Laws of the County of Herkimer."

8. An act to authorize the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 2 of the town of New-Lotts, to raise money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new school-house thereon.

9. To fix the place of holding Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the County of Westchester for the years 1868 and 1869.

[Judges are very prone to denounce special legislation, yet this special bill became necessary because a full bench of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Second District were so careless as to make up a schedule of the time of holding courts, without fixing the places at which they should be held.]

FEB. 7.—10. An act explanatory of chapter 578 of the laws of 1866, entitled an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

[The act directs the Commissioners to issue licenses for three months to all who apply previous to the 1st day of May next.]

The records show that last year the Legislature passed 974 bills, which the Governor approved, besides about 50 more which he "let went." This was an average of about ten a day. So far the average runs one in three days, or ten in a month. If we can make haste slowly in this ratio for the balance of the session, the call for the Chicago Convention may as well be countermanded. The Milenium must be along pretty soon after the hundred days. It can't be delayed for a long period if legislation is to go no faster than this, and GRANT will be saved the trouble of going through the forms of an election.

AN OLD LANDMARK GOING.

The building in which the Congregationalist Society has been worshipping for some years past was lately sold, and is to be demolished. Last evening the Pastor, Rev. Mr. SMART, preached the farewell sermon to the old edifice, in the course of which he briefly recited its history, telling that it was erected in 1792, and was then dedicated as the First Presbyterian Church of the City of Albany, the Pastor being Rev. ELIPHALET NOTT. The congregation then worshipping there was probably one of the most aristocratic that could be found in the State. It was generally known as "The Court Church." Pews were set apart, and richly furnished, for the use of the Governor and State Officers, for the City Authorities, and also for such high dignitaries as might temporarily be residents of the city. In these pews have been seen HAMILTON, BURR, CLINTON, JAY, LIVINGSTON, TOMPKINS, VAN BUREN, MARCY, and I may say nearly every man of might that has ever served the State. Probably one of the most eloquent sermons ever delivered—and the most scathing denunciations of dueling that ever fell from human lips—was preached in this church by the then young Dr. NOTT, on the occasion of the killing of HAMILTON by BURR. In 1850 the church was sold to the Congregationalists by the Presbyterians, who found it too much within the centre of trade and traffic, and so moved to a spacious and costly edifice in a more fashionable quarter of the city. From a small beginning the Congregationalist Society has grown into a large and wealthy congregation, which in turn finds its old place of worship too much within the surroundings of filthy commerce and too far from the mansions of taste and fashion. It must, and is to have, a larger and fairer temple, and so the old structure goes to the hammer, and in a few months will be a thing of the past. It is even now internally a fair, stately and pleasant building, but it lacks the gothic arches to reverberate the prayers of the faithful; the oriel windows to please the eye; the stained glass to soften and subdue the light of Heaven, (and perhaps distract the All-seeing eye from a too close scrutiny of the inward man,) and there is no room for the grand organ, nor space for the swelling anthem. Clearly the old Meeting-house is out of place and out of date, and so passes away the last of the old church landmarks of the city, while its congregation seeks "fairer fields and pastures new."

SOMEWHAT FRIGID.

Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 23° below zero. Can you go lower than that down on the coast? I guess not. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 10.

Mr. GENET gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Murray Hill Savings Bank and to amend the ordinances relative to contracts for street pavements in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MORGAN—Providing for relief against illegal taxation in Rochester and Monroe Counties.

On motion of Mr. O'DONNELL, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of equalizing taxation, the Comptroller be requested to transmit to the Senate a statement giving the name of all stock corporations in the State, organized or doing business under special or general laws, the place where the principal business office of the company or corporation is situated, the amount of capital paid in, the present amount of capital stock, the amount of funded debt, the number of shares, the par value of shares, the amount of surplus funds not divided, the amount of any sinking fund or other funds held or controlled, the average annual net earnings on the capital for the past five years, the average annual percentage of such earnings to the capital for the same period, and the amount at which the corporate property was assessed in 1867 for town, county and State purposes, with power under the resolution to propound questions to officers of said corporations or to Boards of Supervisors or local officers on any of the foregoing heads, and to require answers thereto verified by affidavits; and such corporations or companies are hereby required to report to the Comptroller by the 1st of March.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7:30 o'clock:

Mr. FREAR offered the following:

Whereas, Since the adjournment of this House on Friday last an All-Wise Providence has called from among us JAMES REED, who from geniality of disposition and kindness of heart had endeared himself to every member thereof, and,

Whereas, The death of JAMES REED, the representative of the Eighth District of the County of New-York has fallen upon this House unexpectedly, and impressed the minds of all with the truth of the decree, "That no man knoweth when he shall be summoned to appear before the Creator and Judge of mankind;" therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this House are deeply grieved at the sad intelligence of the death of our late associate JAMES REED, and bear cheerful testimony to his great worth as a man, and a legislator, and an upright citizen.

Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by Speaker Hitchman and Messrs. Laban, Gleason, W. S. Clark and Seekrig.

As a mark of respect to the deceased, the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 16.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. COMSTOCK offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee report their complete and revised article to-morrow; that said article when so reported be referred to the Committee on Revision, to be printed and inserted with the other articles of the Constitution, and that the Committee on Revision shall make their final report. The question in Convention shall be on agreeing with such report. Adopted.

The reports of the Committees on the relations of the State to the Indians residing therein; the practice of medicine and compounding of drugs, and the reports on the industrial interests, not otherwise reported, were all rejected.

The following resolution of the Select Committee to consider the subject of permanent provision for disabled soldiers, was adopted;

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly and respectfully recommend the Legislature of the State to make a further and permanent provision for soldiers of this State, disabled in the military and naval service of the United States in the war for the suppression of the late rebellion. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Evening Session of the Convention resolutions were adopted requesting the Committee on Revision to report on Wednesday morning such articles as they had passed on, directing the final adoption and engrossment thereof as soon as acted on by the Convention, and directing the Secretary to notify by telegraph each absent delegate that the Convention will consider the report of the Committee on Revision on Wednesday morning next.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Reconstruction Convention—How it is Composed—Relief Measures Adopted—Educational Reforms.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

Until to-day the proceedings of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention have not been tinctured with sufficient interest to compensate for the space required for their record in the columns of a metropolitan journal. Time has chiefly been occupied in debating all sorts of resolutions, and untangling every variety of political riddle that the mind of man could suggest. A great deal of good sense has been mixed up with not a little bad grammar, and a vast amount of talking has consumed minutes which, according to the calculations of one of the city papers, are worth just twelve dollars and fifty cents each. That which is to entitle the Convention to a place in political history has yet to come. The real work of reconstruction has only just commenced.

Perhaps the delay was well. The antagonistic opinions and incongruous interests which entered into the composition of the body made it wise that the crucible should stand, and its contents settle, so that its surface could be known from its sediment. The temper of the delegates has thus been tried. Men have learned somewhat of their motives and influence. Those who represent intelligence, moderation and patriotism have taken their places at the front. The ignorant, the vicious and impracticable are laid away to rest.

The consequence is that this Convention to-day outwardly exhibits more genuine conservatism, a larger share of ability, and with ability, tact of that type which wins, than any other body of Southern Reconstructionists yet assembled. The causes that may be assigned for this happy condition of affairs are various.

First, in the organization of the Convention the election of Dr. A. G. MACKEY as its President secured a moderate man and an able administrative officer. Secondly, in his appointment of committees, the best men in the Convention were chosen—the "rag-tag and bobtail" of both colors being ignored. Thirdly, by a wise provision all resolutions, of whatever character, have been referred to committees, and, when necessary, buried in the dark oblivion of their pockets. Finally, the Convention has not been under the influence of any one or two leaders. Delegates have thought and spoken for themselves. If a colored member made a good speech, some other brother would be sure to make a better one. If a man was radical, his neighbor would talk Conservatism. If another proposed a measure, threatened unnecessary change, a snap judgment laid it on the table; and so between jealousy and the fear that there might be a leader who would win the spoils, an even balance has thus far been preserved.

It is true that bitter words have been uttered. In such a body, composed as it is of sixty-seven negroes to fifty-eight whites—the majority of one race, ex-slaves, with little or no education, and the majority of the other, consisting of a class of whites who have been under a popular ban for six or eight years—extremes must be expected. But the action of the Convention—the sum of its legislation—has been in character moderate.

RELIEF MEASURES.

To illustrate: Although they possess the power to punish the people of the State, the mass of whom do not sympathize with the purposes of the Convention, they have extended instead the hand of kindness and relief. By virtue of an ordinance passed the other day, Gen. CANBY has issued orders suspending for three months the sale of all property under execution for debts contracted prior to 1865, unless the property shall realize two-thirds of its actual value. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have thus been saving to the poverty-stricken people and time afforded them to escape from the meshes of the law. Again, it has been authoritatively declared that no freedman shall be entitled to any land which he has not purchased, thus exploding an idea entertained by many of the ignorant negroes that the Convention would confiscate and vote away the lands of the State. Again, all contracts, the consideration of which was the purchase or sale of slaves, have been invalidated. It may be observed that this ordinance is a double-edged sword, which will cut both ways, save thousands to the rich and ruining a multitude of widows, orphans and others, whose hope has been that at some time the negro bonds which they held as the remnant of their estates, would save them from penury and starvation.

Still again, in fixing the taxation of the people to raise an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the Convention, there has been a degree of leniency that was unexpected, and the delegates withal consented to receive as compensation a State currency on which there was known to be a discount of twenty or twenty-five per cent. Eleven dollars per day is the nominal sum; seven dollars and a half is really the pay.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The proceedings of to-day are the first looking to substantial work that have taken place, and they consisted in a debate upon and adoption of the few initial sections of the Constitution. These declare that "all men are born free and equal:" that Slavery is forever dead; that political power is vested in the people, who have a right to modify the form of government to suit themselves; that paramount allegiance is due to the Constitution and General Government, and that the right of Secession is forever abolished. These several propositions, strange to say, found antagonists in one shape or another in the Radical Convention of South Carolina, although finally passed to their third reading. To-morrow the debate will be continued.

The grand fight, however, will be made on the reports of the Judiciary and Educational Committees. The former provides for elections by the people of nearly all the Judges and subordinate officials. The legal machinery of the State, in other words, is not to be based upon brain, but brawn, and he who can command the greatest number of polls will be king of the household for the time specified. The result may be guessed on looking at the tabular list of votes and the black majority in the recent election for members of the Convention. Negroes are to rule the State. From the present aspect of affairs, there is some probability that they will likewise represent the State in Congress.

The report of the Committee on Education is equally aggressive upon the old-fashioned habits of the people. It is proposed therein that all schools, colleges and universities, supported by the public funds, shall be open to all without distinction of race or color. From what I have learned conversationally during my stay here, intelligent citizens are perfectly willing to be taxed for the support of free colored schools and the education of the colored race, but most emphatically do they object to the affiliation of their children with negroes under the same roof and teacher. I suspect that a strong under-current of opposition will be developed in the Convention on this point; since many of the delegates have already expressed the opinion that, however acceptable the new Constitution may be in other respects, if this idea of equality be embodied in it, so strong will be the prejudices of the people and so unanimously will they oppose it, that the entire instrument may fail in being ratified. Certainly but few of the whites will vote for any such scheme.

The qualifications of voters and of jurors are questions yet to be determined. On the first point there is no doubt. The Convention is committed to universal suffrage. On the second point there is reason to believe an effort will be made to surround the jury-box with protecting influences. The juror must be able to read and write. A resolution was introduced several days ago by one of the colored delegates looking to this end, and the Committee to which it was referred are expected to make a favorable report thereon.

The Committee on Franchise and Elections are trying to be liberal. The majority desire to re-enfranchise those now deprived of suffrage, and remove political disability freely; but four of the Committee are understood to be on the fence, and the report has therefore been withheld.

Conjectures as to the results of this species of legislation are of course problematical; but if the spirit continues which has been manifested in the past, all will be well. If, on the other hand, the recommendations of some of the committees are regarded as authoritative—and negroes have a great respect for form—and are adopted accordingly, the opinion is frankly expressed that the Constitution will not survive the party which gives it birth. Q.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 10.

In the Convention to-day, a resolution was offered to pay each member and employe 80 per cent. over their per diem, and directing the warrant clerk to issue warrants for the amount. It lies over.

This was offered on account of members' warrants being sold at a heavy discount.

Ordinances were adopted providing that the same Registers and Commissioners who were appointed by the Major-General Commanding to superintend the election for the ratification of the Constitution, shall superintend the election for State officers at the same time, provided they be authorized by the Commanding-General to act. If not authorized, the Committee of seven appointed by the Convention, shall take charge of the whole matter of ratification of the Constitution and the election. The civil officers will appoint Registers and Commissioners of Election to hold the election, as herein provided for; also, all civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the official promulgation and ratification of the Constitution, and continue in office until their legally elected successors be duly inducted into office.

The Legislature is to hold its first session at Baton Rouge on the third Monday after the official promulgation and ratification, and proceed immediately to vote upon the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and to have no power to enact any law until said article is acted upon.

Also, providing for the payment of Registers, Commissioners, and other officers necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance not otherwise appropriated.

Also, to appoint a committee of seven to revise, amend, correct and have printed this Constitution.

Pending the discussion on the resolution providing for the appointment of, and prescribing the duties and powers of the Board of Registration, the Convention adjourned.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 10.

In the Convention to-day three more sections of the Constitution were adopted. Section 21 defines crimes recognizable by grand juries. Section 22 abolishes imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and exempts homesteads. Section 23 provides that no bill of attainding ex post facto law, or law impairing obligation of contracts, shall be passed. A long discussion ensued on the clause defining what constitutes treason to the State. It is probable that the clause, which is the same as in the Federal Constitution, will be stricken out.

The article was also read for the first time organizing the militia.

The legislative portion of the Constitution was read for the first time. There are several marked changes in it.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 10.

The proceedings in the Convention to-day were of but little interest.

The article of the Constitution on the militia was under consideration. Mr. GRAHAM (Conservative) moved to amend so that whites and blacks should be in different companies, and that white companies should not be officered by negroes. The motion was rejected.

Mr. DURHAM, (Conservative,) offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate certain rumors relative to the use of blackmail upon members, which was carried.

The Alabama Election—Defeat of the New Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 10.

Out of seventeen Counties in Southern Alabama, embracing the large negro Counties of the State, the Constitution is behind three thousand seven hundred votes. The Hill country and the Florida line of Counties will make it at least ten thousand behind the election last Fall on the Convention. The election was held only at the court-houses, and continued for three days. The Convention was carried by about ten thousand, over one-half of the registered vote. Three times more voting places were opened at the election on the Constitution than on the Convention, and the election on the Convention question continued five days. It is a clear defeat. The managers of the election were generally Radicals.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 10.

In the Convention to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported adversely on two resolutions—one for settling debts contracted prior to April, 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar; and another declaring all debts prior to that date, null and void. The Committee's report also takes the ground that debts contracted for the purchase of slaves cannot be set aside. The report was adopted—yeas 72, nays 6.

A section of a report giving the Legislature power to sell the interest of the State in internal improvements and apply the proceeds to liquidate the public debt was adopted.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Feb. 10.

In the Mississippi Reconstruction Convention, to-day, the following resolutions were introduced and referred:

Resolved, That all contracts made with freedmen which prevented them from attending elections or political meetings are hereby declared to be null and void, and all persons attempting to enforce such contracts be disfranchised five years; that the police force of each incorporated town or city be composed equally of loyal white and black citizens; that the next Legislature enact that any person who will make oath before a magistrate that he or she is not worth more than $20, shall be released of all indebtedness.

The member offering this said it was to make up for the deficiencies of the Bankrupt law of Congress. He wanted a law that would equally benefit the poor and the rich.

The Florida Conventions.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Feb. 10.

The Minority Convention adjourned on Saturday for one week. Since the adjournment two or three of the minority have become dissatisfied with the whole proceedings, and one has refused to sign the Constitution.

The majority will probably meet to-night and proceed as if there had been no interruption.

Gen. MEADE is expected to be here to-morrow, and exciting times are looked for during the next few days.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 10.

In the Convention to-day a motion to reconsider so much of the journal as relates to the second section of the Franchise Committee's report was lost—yeas 97, nays 20. This is a test vote on negro suffrage.

Section 30 of the same report, which disqualifies rebels from holding office, was discussed by Mr. BRYANT and others in the affirmative, and MILLER and PARROTT—the President—in the negative.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Monday, Feb. 10.

The Convention was occupied to-day on the question of admitting Mr. ADAMS, delegate elect from Izard County. Notwithstanding his election was entirely regular, 25 voted against his admission.

The Convention is still in session to-night.

City Governments.

The following is the article of the new Constitution, which relates to the government of cities, as it has been adopted by the Constitutional Convention:

SEC. 1. There shall be chosen every year by the electors at large of every city, a Mayor, who shall be the chief Executive officer thereof, and whose duty it shall also be to see that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, to have access to all books and documents in their respective offices, and to examine them and their subordinates on oath. The evidence given by persons so testifying shall not be used against them in any criminal proceedings against such persons. He shall also have power to suspend or remove such officers from office, whether they be elected or appointed, for violation or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the party complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence.

SEC. 2. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of such division thereof, *or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose.* All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed *as the Legislature may direct.* Members of Common Councils shall hold no other office in the city, and no city officer shall hold a seat in the Legislature; and the acceptance of such a seat shall vacate his office.

SEC. 3. The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this article. General laws shall also be passed for the organization and government of cities, and no special act shall be passed except in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of such act cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this article contained shall affect the power of the Legislature in matters of quarantine, or relating to the port of New-York, or the interest of the State in the land under water and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers or slips of any city.

The Memorial Church in Georgetown Mass.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* closes an article upon "the very severe strictures on the somewhat peculiar terms of Mr. PEABODY'S gift," which have appeared in various journals, with the following statement:

"It is not a very gracious task to criticise a charity like this, prompted by piety and filial affection; but while our duty as a journalist would seem to require that we should not pass unnoticed a matter of so much local and general interest, justice to Mr. PEABODY requires that we should place the weight of the responsibility on other shoulders. It is understood by those who have the best means of knowing, that in the founding of this church, and in the establishment of the rules by which it is to be governed, Mr. PEABODY acts but a subordinate part in everything except the furnishing of the funds. The Society, as is well known, consists of seceders from the original church, where his mother worshiped, and the question whether they brought away all the sound orthodoxy with them, would seem to be settled officially by the action of the Conference which reinstated Mr. BEECHER, the present pastor of that orignal church, and the successor of Mr. BRAMAN and Mr. CHANDLER, under whose preaching Mrs. PEABODY sat.

That the new society ignores this action of the Conference is shown by the fact that neither Mr. BEECHER nor the ministers who voted to reinstate him were invited to the dedication; while the fact that Mr. BEECHER'S society opened their house for the reception of Mr. PEABODY indicated thus far a compliance with his injunction to live in Christian brotherhood and charity. The restrictions in Mr. PEABODY'S letter, it is understood, were made on the suggestion of some of the leaders of the new church as a defence against the possible aggressions of Mr. BEECHER'S society and their so-considered heretical doctrines. That both parties are sincere we doubt not, and that the time will come 'when they shall see eye to eye' we hope and trust."

The Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article of this date on "The *Alabama* Claims," the following erroneous statement occurs: "We need not adduce, besides, the notorious fact that the Queen's Proclamation was issued before England had been notified of any blockade whatever." This is probably founded on a similar erroneous assertion in Lord HOBART'S letter to the London *Times* of the 23d ult., as follows: "I may add that he ('Historicus') has throughout ignored the fact that the Royal Proclamation of 1861 was issued before the British Government had been informed of the actual proclamation of the blockade."

As these statements are, in some measure, calculated to mislead your readers on this point, I beg leave to remind you that the President's proclamation of a blockade of the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas was issued on the 19th of April. Copies of it were officially forwarded to the British Government on the 24th of April, and were received at the Foreign Office on the 6th of May. The discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the evening of that same day was based (*inter alia*) on the notorious fact of the blockade of the Southern ports in question. A subsequent proclamation of the President, of the 27th of April, simply extended the blockade to the ports of Virginia and North Carolina.

Yours, &c., A.

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

The Opinion of an Officer in the Army.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c." "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" should be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable lung disease.

If you would return to sound health, your nerve fluid must be invigorated and your nervous system well braced up. Partake of Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL; then you may set at defiance Neuralgia, Nerve-ache and all nervous complaints. This medicine acts immediately upon the nerve fluid. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package; by mail, two postage-stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENAY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,

I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the

VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL.)

which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding Cards and Visiting Cards.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

McGREGOR—BURROWS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Albion, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 6, by Rev. E. R. Sawyer, assisted by Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, D. D., of Buffalo, B. R. McGREGOR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LOUISA, youngest daughter of Hon. Lorenzo Burrows.

DIED.

ALBRO.—On Monday, Feb. 10, CAROLINE E., wife of Samuel C. Albro, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 269 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. To be interred at New-Rochelle on Wednesday morning.

CHAPEL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, Mrs. SUSAN CHAPEL, aged 73 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son, R. S. Chapel, No. 59 1st-place, on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNING.—On Saturday, Feb. 8, GEORGE W. CORNING, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his father, Jasper Corning, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 126 Madison-av.

CRYDER.—At Rome, Italy, JOHN CRYDER, Esq., of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

FOX.—On Monday, Feb. 10, of consumption, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, F. AUGUSTA FOX, beloved wife of John W. Fox, and daughter of Orin and Wealthy Cowl, aged 41 years, 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 236 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, W. D., on Wednesday at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Putnam County, N. Y., and Rockland, Me., papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK.—At Westchester, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, HANNAH E., wife of John Hitchcock, Jr., and daughter of the late William Ryer, in her 45th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, ANNA G. HAVILAND, in the 88th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her children, James C., Robert B., William and Richard F. Haviland, are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

MAHON.—On Sunday, Feb. 9, WILLIAM MAHON, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, J. A. Macdonald, No. 296 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, after a brief illness, WILLIAM A., son of Hiram C. and Elizabeth M. Newman, aged 25 years and 3 months.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 421 Cumberland-st. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 9, CLARENCE HUNTTING, infant son of William J. and Phebe S. H. Sayres, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Canal-st., Jamaica, L. I.

SEELY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 9, Mrs. MARY SEELY, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the M. E. Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

SPENCER.—At New-Haven, on Monday, Feb. 10, WILLIAM SPENCER, formerly of Brooklyn, of late firm of McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 47 Hillhouse-av., New-Haven. They can leave New-York in the 8 o'clock A. M. train, and return at 4 o'clock P. M.

TRAPPALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN TRAPPALL, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his son-in-law, Isaac Carhart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, near Myrtle-av., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMINENT MEN OF SCIENCE HAVE discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood.* This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when the vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and in the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

THE STOCK AT THE "BERRIAN" House-furnishing Hardware Rooms, No. 601 Broadway, is to be disposed of within thirty days. Early application will secure great bargains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW FINISHED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the
WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are offered for the present at PAR.

They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and have thirty years to run before maturity.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

A CARD.
WEBER PIANO-FORTE ROOMS,
NO. 429 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

While stagnation and dullness have been the rule in every manufacturing and mercantile business, the number of piano-fortes made the past year has been immensely less than the year 1866. The Internal Revenue statistics show the sale of the WEBER PIANO-FORTES to have been

45 PER CENT. LARGER

in the year 1867 than in the year 1866.

This flattering result is due to the appreciation of my instruments by a discerning public, the recommendation of them by the profession, and the energy of my agents and friends.

To them all I tender my sincere thanks, and beg of them to press on in the good work, and they may rest assured no effort of mine shall be wanting by which the reputation of the Weber Piano-fortes shall be maintained, and obtain a still higher one in the year 1868—especially as my new Concert Grand have been acknowledged by musicians and critics *The Best* manufactured.

Most respectfully, A. WEBER.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

(PATENTED.)

For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs the public and his patients that he was unable to come to this City last Tuesday, on account of sickness, but will be at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 9 A. M., till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mlle. MERIGEAUD and Miss BARLAS, No. 49 Rue du Rocher, Paris, receive a limited number of young ladies as pupils.

The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE HAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the sale of fine cigars, &c., under order from the Collector of this Port, in small lots, of the choicest Havana cigars; sold for violation of the Revenue laws; it is a rare chance for the lovers of good cigars; the sale takes place on Feb. 11, at No. 117 Pearl-st. EDWARD A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 11th, WEDNESDAY, 12th, THURSDAY, 13th inst. and SATURDAY, 15th, closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WHARF-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary pro tem.

THE COMPANIONS OF CORINTHIAN Chapter No. 159 R. A. M. are notified to attend a special convocation to be held on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, for work and instruction.
J. B. GARDNER, High Priest.
EDWIN M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., LL.D.
INCLUDING SELECTIONS FROM HIS PERSONAL REMINISCENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE. BY HIS SONS,
FRANCIS WAYLAND AND H. L. WAYLAND.

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"The career of the late President Wayland affords a striking illustration of the influence exerted in American society by integrity of purpose, purity of life, and force of character. He wielded a commanding authority in a wide sphere. His opinions had almost the weight of an oracle with many of the first minds in the country."—*New-York Tribune.*

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The commemorative masses for the repose of the soul of LOUIS XVI. were recently celebrated in the Expiatory Chapel in the Rue d'Anjou. A crowd of devout worshippers filled the sacred edifice during the day. Although the execution of the Queen did not take place for nine months after, (the 16th of October,) the two melancholy anniversaries are always united, and services said for both Sovereigns on the 21st of January. A similar mass was likewise performed in the Chapel of the Tuilleries, as has been regularly the case since the accession of NAPOLEON III. The Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial were present.

Every infant born in France must, according to law, be presented at the mairie of its parish within twenty-four hours of its birth. This harsh measure induces many a doctor to sign certificates of thriving infants being in a despairing state of health in order to calm the fears of the anxious mothers. The Academy of Medicine has now presented a petition to the Minister of the Interior, laying before His Excellency the danger, during this inclement season, of decreasing the rising generation by the continuance of this practice. The object of the law is to ascertain the number of male births, and their names for future enrolment in the army.

A somewhat hard case has been decided at the courts of Angers, France. According to the terms of French law the child of a widow, if born three hundred days after her husband's death, is considered as legitimate. Madame MERCIER, a widow, pleaded for the recognition of her son, born three hundred days and six hours and a half after the decease of her husband. The decision of the Court was that the child was illegitimate. Rather hard lines, as the fact prevents the child from inheriting his share of M. MERCIER's property, which he would otherwise have claimed.

A spectacle which draws a crowd daily to the Tuileries gardens is that of a lady who, in her daily walk attracts round her flights of the wild pigeons who lodge in the old trees, and scores of sparrows and other birds, who perch on her shoulder, and even have the audacity to peck at her mouth. The lady is daily escorted to her home by a perfect squadron of her feathered friends, who then return to their quarters.

The marriage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with the Princess ALICE of Parma was celebrated on Jan. 11, in the chapel of Frodsdorf. The ceremony was performed by the Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Vienna. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for Salzburg, where they are to reside.

As the Princess BACCIOCHI was recently stepping into her carriage at Rennes, France, the horses suddenly moved, and the Princess slipped down and broke her thigh. Dr. NELATON was sent for from Paris, and reduced the fracture. Subsequently the Princess received a sympathetic visit from the Empress of the French.

The recent fall of snow in Paris represented a depth of nearly six inches, giving on the whole surface of Paris a volume of 1,341,000 metres cube. To carry off such a mass would have cost about 6,000,000f., and required, during a period of ten days, 15,000 carts.

The aggregate, says the Paris *Débats*, of the armies placed on foot by the European Powers amounts to nearly 7,500,000 men; and each soldier costing on an average 1,000f. a year, the whole expense is equal to close upon 20,000,000f. daily, 600,000,000f. monthly, and 7,200,000,000f. each year.

The *Avenir National* says that it has received from a correspondent in Algeria most affecting accounts of the progress of the famine in that country. The dead, it says, are so numerous, that they are thrown into trenches as on the day after a battle.

The *Bullier Correspondence* announces that the Pope has refused to make the Archbishop of Paris a Cardinal; but, by way of compensation, proposes to bestow the hat on the Abbé BONAPARTE, one of the sons of the Prince DE CANINO.

Since the first day of the year, the public in Paris and elsewhere in France have been allowed to prepay telegraphic dispatches by means of stamps. Those that are not presented at the office can be thrown into the boxes.

The division of the profits of the Theatre Français, at the end of 1867, is said to have represented a larger figure than on any previous occasion, every *societaire* having taken for his share about 30,000f.

A band of English pickpockets, men and women, were lately arrested in Paris and sent for trial. More than 4,000 francs in gold and several French purses were found upon them.

Such was the slackness of trade and the consequent want of employment in Paris during the past quarter that no fewer than 8,000 families were unable to pay their rent.

The King of Burmah is desirous of purchasing from the Indian Government 10,000 Enfield rifles, but there is some hesitancy about complying with his request.

The *Epoque* states that M. LOUIS BLANC will be brought forward by a number of Liberals as a candidate for Marseilles at the next general election.

On Jan. 1 all Germany, including the North, South and Austria, adopted the groschen postage for letters under half an ounce in weight.

The Marseilles journals announce that the Brothers Davenport have arrived in that city to give representations.

Mr. BERRYER, the father of the French bar, has just entered his 79th year.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investments in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in Bank	373,374 62
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
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DANIEL S. MILLER,
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R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary pro tem.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED, &c., by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb 10, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 40 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 20 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running, receipts paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4:8, 565, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

RUMORS UNFAVORABLY AFFECTING this institution being in circulation, I deem it proper to state that on Friday last our late Assistant-Cashier was discovered to have been privately engaged in speculations. His resignation was immediately accepted by the Board.

After very careful investigation, it is found that the Bank may be involved in a loss not exceeding sixty thousand dollars.

GEO. S. COE, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

HYKO SILVER MINING COMPANY.—5,000 full paid up shares of the capital stock of this Company for sale, at $275 per share. Apply to BENJAMIN TOMES, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111½	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	107¾	108
Coupon, 1881	112¼	112½	10-40 Reg	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108½	10-40 Coupon	104⅞	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111½	Gold	142⅞	143
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅞	109	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅞	110	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE LEADING COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, BANK STOCKS, &C., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY — TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK, No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80
BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT.

Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR—"Edgewood," the country seat of Frederick Prime, Esq., on Long Island Sound, near New-Rochelle; situation elevated and perfectly healthful; house very spacious and admirably built; grounds tastefully arranged; extensive water and inland views. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at law, No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE SECOND and third stories, also the basement of the building No. 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street; size of floor, 29x60; there will be a wide entrance from Broadway, and the rooms are among the most desirable in the street. The third story would be well suited for a photographer. Apply in the East River National Bank, next door.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The building No. 680, size 28½x130, running to an alley in the rear; the building is susceptible, if required, of easy alteration to suit any business. Apply in the East River National Bank, on the premises.

TO LET — BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BETWEEN Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, five minutes' walk from either, a furnished house, with immediate possession; terms, $200 per month. Apply at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET ON FULTON-STREET, CORNER of Tillary, Brooklyn, a very desirable store; two large plate-glass windows. Also, two small stores, with dwelling rooms over, on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A large furnished house, with about five acres of land, more if required. Apply to H. W. FORD, at the National Bank of the Republic.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of new store No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway; also first and fourth lofts, from May 1.

P. H. FROST, No. 31 Crosby-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND SPACIOUS STORE corner Front and Fletcher-sts., 35 feet on Front-st., lately occupied by Messrs. Dater & Co. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ROOM 35 BY 100 feet, well lighted. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brown-stone house on 45th-st.

J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A STABLE WITH SEVEN STALLS, IN 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For terms apply to SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., No. 68 Wall-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 273 5TH-AV. TO LET PARtially furnished. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

MASONIC.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—THE SIR KNIGHTS of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, are hereby summoned to attend a special conclave (in uniform) at their asylum, Montague Hall, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at 1 P. M., to escort the remains of our late worthy companion, Sir James A. Brown, to its last resting-place. By order of EDWARD COOPER, E. Com.

BRADLEY PARKER, Recorder.

N. B.—Sir Knights of adjoining Commanderies are respectfully invited to be present.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALBERT HAMILTON,
NO. 137 BROADWAY.
MONEY TO LOAN—HOUSES FOR SALE.

W. 23d-st., 3-st. brick	$27,000	W. 16th-st., 4-st. br'k	$25,000
W. 23d-st., 3-st. brick	25,000	W. B'way, 3-st. brick	20,000
2d-av., n. 30th-st., 3-st. br. st.	12,500	W. 127th-st., 2-st. frame	4,500
E. 13th-st., 3-st. brick	27,000	Ridge-st., 2-st. brick	7,500
E. 11th-st., 4-st. brick	20,000	E. B'way, 3-st. brick	17,000
7th-st., 3-st. brick	13,000	Beaver-st., 4-st. brick	45,000

Parties having houses, stores, &c., for sale or rent, are invited to send particulars for insertion in 15th February List.

Owners of property previously registered will please give notice of any change in price or otherwise.

ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

SING SING — FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house (filled in,) with conservatory, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, large and commodious stable, carriage-house and barn, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AV. LEASE FOR SALE.—COLUMbia College lease of two lots, one on 5th-av., 40x117 feet, and the other on 49th-st., 35x100.5, property belonging to the estate of A. W. Bradford, deceased. The leases are for 21 years, with three renewals. Apply to O. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st.; or L. STARR, No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; parlor story and stairs all black walnut; 21x32; very superior. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 27 West 16th-st.; 25 feet wide; possession May 1; price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 448 West 20th-st., opposite Theological Seminary; price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., BELOW 34TH-ST.—A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, very substantially built, well finished and in good order; heated by steam. Price, $26,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a desirable brown-stone house; offered at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST-ST., BELOW CHAMbers, a large property, with bulkhead. Price asked, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house No. 68 St. Marks'-place, 25 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., a large and elegant corner house, with stable, at $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE, brown-stone front, four-story, basement and sub-cellar, high stoop. No. 114 East 29th-st., near Park-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, in splendid order; elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

BROOKLYN STORES FOR SALE LOW and nearly all on mortgage, so that rent to buyer will be reduced nearly one-half; eight four-story stores, 50 feet lots, 112 feet deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to owner, No 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Office No. 1, up stairs, about 12.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN ELLIOTT-PLACE, BROOKLYN, at a decided bargain, a fine three-story and basement brick house, containing modern improvements and in complete order. Permits and particulars only by H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—FOR SALE cheap at auction, a Store, Hotel and Boarding-house at Huguenot, Orange County, N. Y., near Erie Railway, about 84 miles from New-York City, on Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a rich and healthy valley, adjacent to wood, timber and mineral lands, near "Mineral Springs," a resort for New-Yorkers, at the junction of a number of highways; garden, fruit, &c. Buildings and stables good. Business established. Mail daily. Title good. Possession April 1, 1868. Price $3,500. Apply to or address

SAMUEL VANTON,
Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.

Can be seen this TUESDAY from 10 to 1, 2 to 5, 6 to 7, at Sherman House, No. 413 Broome-st., near Broadway, Room No. 19, and TO-MORROW, 10 to 1, 2 to 4.

If not sold before, it will be sold at public auction at the Delaware House, Port Jervis, N. Y., on Erie Railway, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cut this out.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, 250 acres of land in Western Massachusetts, containing three producing marble quarries, thoroughly opened, together with an office, a mill for sawing marble, dwelling-houses, barns and other outhouses, derricks, tools, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c., making it in complete running order and capable of paying from 25 to 75 per cent. on price. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Samples of the marble may be seen and particulars obtained at Room No. 2, No. 8 Pine-st. A. G. MYERS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY FINE cottage-built house; 34x34; eleven rooms; complete in every respect, with water, gas, closets, &c.; adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich; a few rods from the depot; price $11,500. Apply to S. A. PHILIPS, at the Third National Bank, corner Nassau and Cedar sts., at 12 o'clock noon.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE A PLEASANT home, located at Eltingville, S. I., near railroad depot, church and school; snug, cosy cottage and half acre of ground, (more land if desired,) within ten minutes of sea-shore; about one hour from the City. Terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, (DAVENport's Neck,) a fine residence and grounds, consisting of 7 acres, in full view of and on the Sound; a very desirable place; can be purchased for $25,000; terms easy; owner going to Europe. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2¾ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, CONtaining six rooms and bath-room; prettily situated in Factoryville, S. I.; three minutes' walk from the landing. For terms, &c., address A. B., Box No. 15 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—40, 47 and 72 acres, with neat buildings, near village and depot. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 8TH AVS.—Wanted to lease, an entire building on each avenue, (corner preferred,) to improve and occupy; freehold security, or would purchase. Address JOHN DOUGHTY, Brooklyn Post-office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO RENT, BETWEEN 8th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; rent between $1,000 and $1,200. Address RENT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, OLD SCHOOL, without family, would like to give his professional services to a first-class family, or to a few select families, in exchange for a comfortable home; reference satisfactory. Address ÆSCULAPIUS, Station E.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—CORNER OF Stuyvesant Park, an elegant house; a few desirable rooms, first-class board and moderate prices. References required.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of large rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a furnished room on first or second floor; the house is first-class in every particular; the best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 100 4TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

INTEREST PAID FROM THE 1ST DAY of every month by the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
THURSDAY, FEB. 13, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
at 7 o'clock, P. M.
CATALOGUE
OF A
SUPERB COLLECTION OF
ENGLISH BOOKS,
OF RECENT IMPORTATION,
COMPRISING

A very choice and select assortment of Works in every Department of Literature, OF THE BEST EDITIONS, SOME IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, MANY VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c., &c.

Among which may be mentioned Canova's Works, 3 vols.; Constable's Landscape Scenery; Cook's Voyages, 8 vols., 4to and Atlas; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 5 vols.; Day's Fishes of Malabar, colored plates; Doré's Illustrated Works; Finden's Beauties of Moore; Gillray's Caricatures, with suppressed plates, 3 vols.; Greville's Flora, 6 vols.; Gruner's Ornamental Art; Higgins' Celtic Druids; Hogarth's Works; Holbein's Henry VIII.; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols.; Lawrence Gallery; Hawkins' Coins, large paper; Madden's Jewish Coinage, large paper; Ottley's School of Design; Prichard's History of Man, colored plates, 2 vols.; Pugin's Architectural Works; London Punch, 40 vols., &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER AND COAL YARD, &C.

Will be sold at public auction at Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., on the premises at Lyons' Point, Port Chester, the entire stock of LUMBER, COAL AND HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., contained in the lumber and coal yard and store recently occupied by the late William L. Bush, at Lyons' Point, Port Chester.

The stock is large and well assorted, and as it will be offered for sale in one entire lot, a splendid opportunity is afforded to make an investment in a profitable business.

The stock will be sold with the privilege to the purchaser of leasing or purchasing the dock and real estate at Lyons' Point at a price to be named.

For further particulars apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 33, New-York, or to JOHN M. LYON, Port Chester.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Administrator, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about
500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 5.
450 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 6.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 7.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 8.
Terms, cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down.
Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN WIRE MILL FOR SALE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: IMLAY-ST., BROOKLYN—Two-story substantial brick factory known as the "Brooklyn Wire Mill," situated on the east side of Imlay-st., commencing 25 feet north of William-st., and being within one block of the Atlantic Basin. Size 156x110, and building covers entire lot. Possession immediately. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
2,000 packages Malaga raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes, stained.
365 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River,
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
2,880 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
920 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, cargo brig *Eolus*, from Palermo.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the strong and substantial steam-tug and passenger boat J. M. LEWIS, 102 tons, 120 feet long, 19½ feet beam, 6½ feet depth of hull, cylinder 28 inches in diameter, 8 feet stroke of piston. Built in Bridgeport, in 1860; 4 feet draft of water. She is in good running order, and now lies at foot of 114th-st. and Harlem River, where she can be seen. For further particulars apply on board.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on east side Madison-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 54th-st., each 25x100 feet; avenue sewered.

54TH-ST.—7 lots, north side of 54th-st., commencing 100 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100 feet; paved with Belgian pavement.

53D-ST.—8 lots on north side 53d-st., 125 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON MARION-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John J. Jenkins, Esq., executor of John Hipper, deceased:

MARION-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Marion-st., near Prince-st., and known as No. 64 Marion-st. Lot 25.10 by 65.3.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:
150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

JAN. 15, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

JAN. 25, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:
300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Chimie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

JAN. 15, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.

JAN. 25, 1868. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as cook; thoroughly understands her business; pastry and all kinds of desserts; the other to do chamberwork and take care of children, or waiting; both can be satisfactorily recommended with the best City reference. No. 447 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families, or as nurse and sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 20th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH A smart girl 12 years old, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in some good family; a good home preferred to high wages: no wages for child; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor; seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a thorough competent cook, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can do French and Italian, as well as English; both meats and pastries. Been for two days; City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; has a very good knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly, and is willing to do whatever she is asked to do; has no objections to go out of the City. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST trustworthy and excellent cook, who understands her business in all its branches; would do part of the washing if required; the best of references will be given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 421 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would take part in the housework if desired; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 242 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one as chambermaid and waitress; the other is a good cook; none but a private family need apply; have good city references from their last place; can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a child 4½ years old, to do general housework; would go as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objections to the country; wages no object. Apply at 129 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; would go to Newport or the country; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner 25th-st., in the bakery. City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 155 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; city references. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations in the same family; one to do plain sewing or mind children, the other waiting or chamber work; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 300 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation with a private family to do chamberwork; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has ten years' good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 335 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman who is a practical infants' nurse; has the best of City reference from a lady whom she has lived with over two years; is a good sewer. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, who has much experience in the care of infants; understands raising them by hand; six years' reference. Apply at No. 343 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of family cooking, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, dressing hair, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse; would prefer the charge of a grown child; is a good plain seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; the best City reference. Call at No. 300 33d-st., corner 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent waitress or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND HER daughter, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Apply at 341 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or to take charge of children; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 415 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; or would go as cook alone; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands French cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 230 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WELSH GIRL, A situation as cook and washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 201 West 31st-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork or washing, or would take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 69 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as monthly or sick nurse; good City reference. Call all the week at No. 22 Spring-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his man; he is an experienced coachman; an excellent groom and careful City driver; can drive single or double or four in hand in harness; understands gardening; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; has unquestionable City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address for two days, C. M. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young American man, aged 21, of thorough experience; is honest, sober, willing and obliging; Presbyterian in religion; can give the best of country and City references. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical married man without a family; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in all its departments; has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a green-house, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; good City driver, willing and obliging; best City reference given. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman. Thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 744 Broadway for two days, in the harness store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man; understands the care of the green-house flower-beds, cold or forcing, grapery, kitchen garden and hotbeds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as gardener: perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can bring the best of references. Address S. W. B., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; experienced, single, and a Protestant; has got the best of City reference. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

A DULY QUALIFIED WAITER WOULD go out by the day, week or month. Private families may apply to T. DENNY, No. 232 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTE

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION married man, no family; has first-class City mendations for capacity, honesty, sobriety, &c.; stands the culture of fruits, flowers and veg Call on, or address, J. C., at Mr. Bridgeman's store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YO man a situation as waiter, butler or willing to himself useful at most anything; good reference go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4 25th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION young Scotch married man; has no incumbr is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's p has good City reference. Address W. E., No. 164 Ho Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE as gardener: understands the care of greenh grapery, &c., in all their branches; speaks Ger French and a little English; good recommenda can be given. Apply at No. 9 John-st., in the seed-s

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPEC ble young man as coachman and groom; ha best of City reference from his last place, where he lived for four years. Address E. D., Box No. 210 T Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDEN by a competent single man; understands gre house fruits and vegetables; good City reference. dress, for three days, J. H., Box 203 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEP or salesman by a young married man who has h nine years' experience in the grocery and commissi business. Address T. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATI short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOU NALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO D general housework, to go a short distance in th country; no objection to a widow and her daughter fro 12 to 15 years old. Bring reference, and call at P. PECK & CO.'S office, No. 134 Reade-st., this day, fro 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITH OUT having to invest capital, can be secured b men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 1,519 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PRIvate family, and excellent situations ready for the best females, City or country; English, French, American, Scotch, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER FOR VEGetables, green-house and cold grapery; wages, $18 in Winter; $22 in Summer. Address Box No. 2,495 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN A WHOLESALE clothing house who can control a good near-by and western trade. Apply to HENRY MOORE & GENUNG, No. 522 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; must give good City reference from her last place. None others need apply, at No. 139 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 15 to 17 years of age; must come well recommended, none others need apply. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., first loft, between 9 and 10 A. M.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, AN office and errand boy, who resides with his parents. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 5,891.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE desire cet place dans une famille privé; bonne recommandation. S'dresser No. 1.257 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

BLANKETS,
BED COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, a large and well selected stock of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TOWELINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK CLOTHS, &c.
Together with a full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE,
Including in part BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS,
PIANO and STORE STOOLS,
on hand and made to order.
HAIR, HUSK, MOSS, SEA GRASS, and STRAW
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, &c.
Buyers for INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, VESSELS, FAMILIES, &c., may rely on finding goods at the lowest market prices and the quality as represented.
SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS retailed at wholesale prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
244 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS, CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

MUSLINS

Are steadily and rapidly advancing in price.
On hand, a full stock, embracing
NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, UTICA,
and other favorite brands.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will close out the following
RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS,
in order to make room for Spring importations, consisting of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towels, Quilts, Blankets, Jaconets, Plaid and Plain Cambrics, Swiss Tarleton, Nainsook, Mulls, and every variety of White Goods, Piques, Marseilles, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece, at case prices.

SILKS, from 75 cents up to the finest qualities imported, at prices never before offered; Lupin's BLACK and Silk Worsted Grenadines, in all widths and qualities, at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation; Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas, Tamise, Poplins and Empress Cloths, and a large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, in all colors; Empress Cloths at half cost of importation; Plaid Poplins, from 20 cents up to very fine goods, at same proportion.

FRENCH MERINOES, at prices less than before the war.

BLACK LYONS MANTILLA AND HAT VELVETS.

PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, in all styles and colors, the largest and most complete assortment in the City, purchased at the late great auction sales, at about half cost of importation, will be sold at a small advance.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
"BLACK DRESS GOODS"
"AT GREAT SACRIFICE"

The black and mourning goods have been removed from the second floor down to the first floor, and at the same time have been reduced in prices to a great sacrifice.

"Cloaks," to close the entire stock, have been reduced 75c. per $1.

Good cloaks, sacques and jackets at $3; reduced from $10, $12 and $15.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' EVENING BONNETS AND Turbin Hats. New Styles of Dress Bonnets, Satin Bonnets; Mink Furs and Sable Furs at half-price. Ribbons, Feathers, and Flowers. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. J. RICHMOND,
NO. 506 PEARL-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM CENTRE-ST.,
MANUFACTURER OF RATTAN SNOW, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS; PATENT RATTAN BROOMS, RATTAN FLUE BRUSHES, ETC. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELERS', SILVERSMITHS', AND ALL KINDS OF FACTORY BRUSHES AND BRUSH-WHEELS ALWAYS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.

Fifty tons for sale by JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT DEEPLY REGRETS to announce to the members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, the death of their late Vice-President, Gen. RICHARD VARICK DE WITT, which took place on Friday last, at his residence in Albany.

His remains were interred in Albany on Sunday.

The members are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order,
HAMILTON FISH, President.
W. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

A WATER CLOSET.—THE ONLY SELF-acting water-closet ever introduced; cannot freeze, leak, become offensive, or get out of order. ALFRED IVERS, Plumber and Patentee, No. 310 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA.....Feb. 12
TRIPOLI.....Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax), MONDAY.....Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY..Feb. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$30
To London.....	105	To London.....	35
To Paris.....	115	To Paris.....	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

ERIN, FORBES.....TUESDAY, Feb. 11
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship ERIN will sail from her dock on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 7 A. M.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast A 1 steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 22
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time. GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

THE HOLLY WATER-WORKS, INVENTED by B. Holly, dispensing with reservoirs and fire-engines, for water supply and fire protection of cities and villages, in successful operation in Lockport, Auburn and Gouverneur, N. Y., and Minneapolis, Minn. Thousands of towns now suffering from the ravages of fire or a scanty supply of pure water would have these works if their great value was understood. Manufactured and warranted superior to any other system in use by the HOLLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lockport, N. Y. For full information send for descriptive pamphlet.
T. T. FLAGLER, President.
J. K. McDONALD, Treasurer.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!—THE EMPIRE State Brick Machine is capable of manufacturing 25,000 bricks daily with one pair of horses and seven men, and with steam power, 60,000 per day. This machine tempers its own clay and makes brick any size desired. It has been used years, and received the first premiums, and is well worthy the attention of those interested in the manufacture of brick. State and County rights for sale, also machines by L. W. GREGORY, Agent, No. 2 Rector-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB GOTTSCHALK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD D. BAILEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. STONE, a Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James W. Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DeLANCY KENNEDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by DeLancy Kennedy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN THOMPSON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
E. MORE, Attorney for petitioner, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York. ja28-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William M. Whitney, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry W. Prescott, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John R. Lockwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York on the 27th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney. ja28-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMERY B. FAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Emery B. Fay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
GEORGE P. HOWE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.
Attorney for Petitioner. f4-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. QUINAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry E. Quinan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

LUZERNE COUNTY, SS.—IN RE. ASSIGNMENT of A. N. MEYLERT.—In Common Pleas, No. 84, Aug. 3, 1866.—Now, 15th of January, 1868, Court direct that notice of the filing of the supplemental account of J. H. Sutphin, Assignee, be given by advertisement in two newspapers in the County of Luzerne, and in one newspaper in the City of New-York, and that the same will be presented for confirmation on the second Monday of February Term, 1868. Notice in the Luzerne County papers to be given for three successive weeks, and three insertions, one for three successive weeks, in a paper in New-York City.

Certified from the records this 15th day of January, A. D. 1868.
ja28-1aw3wTu* M. J. PHILBIN, Prothonotary.
Per Welliver.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. HINMAN, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles M. Hinman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit.: on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
L. K. MILLER, Proctor, &c., No. 192 Broadway,
ja28-1aw3wTu* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Southern District of New York, s. s.—At the City of New York, the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868.—In the matter of JOHN D. WILSON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES VAN NUISE, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Van Nuise, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which are in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 54.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND W. CLARK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand W. Clark, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.—At New-York City, Feb. 10, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f11-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At New-York City, Feb. 10, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RICHARD H. MILLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York; within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f11-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY CAMP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 11, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. & D. BIGELOW & Co., EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, of Maiden, Ulster County, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of E. & D. Bigelow & Co., Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, of Maiden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who were on the 16th day of November, 1867, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the First National Bank of Saugerties, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 29th day of January, 1868.
ELIJAH DU BOIS, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* Kingston, Ulster County, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ARTHUR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Arthur, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinah Cannon, Margaret J. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Jan. 28, 1868.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
feb4-1aw6wTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application is made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
d24-1aw6mTu* Administrators.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

50,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE, in original bags. Bids to be made duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

25,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head lined.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

35,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the coffee, beans, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUSIC STORE FOR SALE.

A complete stock of musical merchandise, including 30 pianos and melodeons, now rented at paying prices. Established 11 years; is the principal music store in a city of 30,000 inhabitants; and is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising man.

Will be sold low for cash, and best of reasons given for selling. Address
W. H. J., Box No. 1,126, Springfield, Mass.,
or F. H. J., Box No. 2,094, New-York City.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 to join a practical man in the manufacture of the greatest labor-saving Grain Drill extant, which plows, (with five plows,) seeds the grain and rolls the ground at one operation, (one laborer doing the work of five,) and is now being successfully introduced throughout the country. Call upon or address PATENTEE, No. 57 Exchange-place, Room No. 33, New-York.

A FINE OPENING FOR ONE WISHING a safe, light, strictly cash and profitable business.—The proprietor of a first-class article of light hardware, with a store established upon Broadway, having become owner of the patents, will make a favorable arrangement with a proper party of capital. Address WILLIAMSON, Station A; those giving full particulars will receive immediate attention.

LUCRATIVE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING business in this City for sale, with an established trade East, West and South; thoroughly experienced manager and foreman; machinery, $5,000; good will, $5,000; capital to conduct the business, from $15,000 to $20,000. Address S. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A CARPET STORE TO LET—A DESIRABLE stand, No. 265 Bowery. Apply up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LADY'S FUR COLLAR, TUESDAY evening, Feb. 4, in 6th-av., near 22d-st. The owner may call at No. 359 6th-av., in the shoe store.

VALENTINES.

WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR VALENTINES?
A. STRONG'S, No. 599 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

First joint appearance in the Academy of Music, New-York, since their return from Europe, of the great Prima Donna, Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, and the admired lyric Tenor, Signor P. BRIGNOLI.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1868.
IL TROVATORE
will be performed, with
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
in her great impersonation of LEONORA.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
in her excellent rendition of AZUCENA.
SIG. BRIGNOLI,
in his original creation of MANRICO.
SIG. ORLANDINI,
in his great role of CONTE DE LUNA.
SIG. COLETTI AS FERRANDO.
Musical Director and Conductor.......SIG. NICOLAO
FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1868,
Second Opera Night,
RIGOLETTO,
which has created such an operatic furore.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, MATINEE.
LA TRAVIATA.

Prices of admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 75 cents; private boxes, $16, $12 and $20, according to location. Sale of reserved seats at the box office of the Academy, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can also be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13,
Second joint appearance in Brooklyn of
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI—LA TRAVIATA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Second joint appearance of
MME. LA GRANGE AND SIG. BRIGNOLI,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.
LA TRAVIATA,
with Mme. La Grange, Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Coletti, Nicolao.

Sale of reserved seats commences this morning at the Box-office of the Academy, Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and Jones' jewelry-store, No. 127 Atlantic-st.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.
BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
Mme. LARMET'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE,
Comedy in five acts by George Sand, and
LES CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a
NEW LECTURE

in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering & Son, No. 652, and Macoy's, No. 114, Broadway, New-York City, at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn, and at the Box Office Pike's Opera House on 13th inst.

STEINWAY HALL.

MME. ANNA MARTINEZ.
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1868,
Assisted by the following artists:
Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, Contralto.
Mrs. ROGERS, Mezzo Soprano.
J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenore.
J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
J. ERNEST PERRING, Conductor.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be obtained at Macoy's, No 114, Schirmer's, No. 701, Pond's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall on day of concert.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

LYRIC HALL,

6TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.
Unbounded and genuine success of
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,

in his peerless readings and elocutionary entertainment. A great intellectual feast. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, selections from SHAKESPEARE and CHARLES DICKENS, together with numerous recitations from the poets. Seats may be secured at the halls in advance. Popular prices; reserved seats $1; admission 50c. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Mr. Murdoch at Steinway Hall.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock.
FIRST REPRESENTATION
OF
ITALIAN OPERA DI CAMERA
BY THE
YOUNG ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION,

Assisted by a fine orchestra, under the direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, and a competent chorus. On which occasion

LUCREZIA BORGIA
Will be given with an attractive cast, comprising:
Miss LIZZIE MERRIFIELD, Soprano.
(Her debut.)
Miss JENNY LANDSMAN, Contralto.
(Her debut.)
Signor SEVERINI, Tenor.
Signor RANDOLFI, Baritone.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schubert's, No. 820 Broadway, and at the door. Season tickets for the ten nights of "Opera di Camera," $10 each, including reserved seats. Subscriptions taken at either of the above music stores, and at Lyric Hall.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE

Will give his
SECOND READING,
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS,
LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats $1 each; at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:

Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensch, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; F. W. Heyne, No. 125 Worth-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 64 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; George Rembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; O. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; N. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 48 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st.
E. STEIGER, Secretary.

THE HARLEM, YORKVILLE AND WESTCHESTER CONSERVATORY

will give the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
on THURSDAY, Feb. 13,
at the
NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be obtained at Schubert's music-store; Macoy & Herwig's, No. 114 Broadway; at the Harlem Post-office; at the Institute, 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Can-can Galop, 35c.; Sabre March, 40c.; Lancer Quadrille, 50c.; Prince Paul's Polka Redowa, 30c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Fantasie Wels, 75c.; and all the VOCAL GEMS. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway

LECTURES.

TO LADIES.—A FREE LECTURE ON HEALTH in Episcopal Church corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., Feb. 12, at 3 P. M., by Mrs. MARY D. JONES, M. D. Manikins, maps, and other apparatus.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 36 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.
LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, JR., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 6 and 8 Burling-slip.

WANTED—A PARTY OF POSITION AND INFLUENCE to assist the advertiser in bringing before the public, under joint stock companies or otherwise, two new and valuable inventions, sole monopolies, which enter into the largest branches of manufacture in the country. Are strictly first class, and will bear the most rigid investigation. Address INVENTOR, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR.
LEONARD & RHOADES.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,133 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, and every afternoon and evening during the week, a new three-act dramatic story by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled

RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the great sensational play, by C. W. Tayleure, Esq., entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Reentree of the Great Russian Athlete
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
who will appear in his
THRILLING AND WONDERFUL FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT!
A GALAXY OF STARS.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
IN NOVEL AND VARIED PERFORMANCES.

A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE
TEUTONIA, M. C.,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868.
Tickets $5, for gentleman and lady.

To be had of Robert Philpitt, No. 9 Wall-st.; F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel; H. Maillard, No. 621 Broadway, and of all members of the Society.

Private boxes at $10 and $15, may be secured at Hodes & Groneberg's, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary.

THE ORCHESTRA, comprising a hundred pieces, will be under the direction of A. Bernstein.

Promenade Music under Mr. Roehm.

Decorations will be of unexampled magnificence, by Prof. Kleim.
JOSEPH KAPP, Secretary,
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LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

ORGAN CONCERT AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—The new organ of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church will be exhibited TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M., under the direction of Mr. Henry Eyre Browne.

ADVANCE CARD.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, Miss OLIVE LOGAN, the well-known authoress and charming comedienne, will inaugurate at Dodworth Hall a New Sensation, that of the ELEGANT LADY entering the LECTURE field, to amuse with her wit, to entertain with her piquant sketches of life "behind the scenes," and to charm by her grace of manner and dramatic force of delivery. Fashionable and literary people especially should mark that evening as "ENGAGED" for Miss Logan's debut in this new field. The number of tickets sold will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Hall.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

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WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We will sell 100 pianos and organs very low for cash; or will take $25 to $100 down, balance monthly, without interest; pianos and organs to let. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST piano manufactured in this City is by JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
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CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.

The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

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Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL for young gentlemen. To Principals wishing to retire, liberal terms will be offered by a teacher of experience, influence and means. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 3,491 Post-office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

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MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

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A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES afternoon engagements to teach either the elementary or higher English branches, penmanship and French; very best of reference. Address H. V. C., Box No. 3, Station D.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or privately, by the hour.
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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1868,
will be produced, (for the first time in five years,) the Romantic Drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects, and the following capital distribution:

Count Horace de Beauval, (as originally played by him).....	Mr. Lester Wallack
Zucars.....	Mr. A. W. Young
Lucien de Nerval.....	Mr. J. B. Polk
Leon de Beauchamp.....	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Henri..... } Friends of the }	Mr. C. F. Browne
Max..... } Count. }	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Cyrille.....	Mr. E. Milton
Montlouis.....	Mr. W. H. Pope
Francis.....	Mr. T. J. Ward
Garcon.....	Mr. E. Cashin
Notary.....	Mr. B. Durand
Pauline.....	Miss Rose Eytinge
Gabrielle.....	Miss Kate Ranoe
Mme. de Nerval.....	Mrs. John Sefton
Harriet Wildfort.....	Miss Mary Barrett
Dame Loriol.....	Miss Carman

ACT I.
Elegant Pavilion attached to the Villa de Nerval.
ACT II.
SCENE 1—Interior of a Cabaret near De Buroy.
SCENE 2—Scene on the Seacoast in Normandy.
SCENE 3—Pauline's Room in the Chateau.
SCENE 4—The Forest near the Chateau.
SCENE 5—Vault among the Ruins beneath the Chateau.
ACT III.
The Pavilion.
IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13—OURS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 14—Last Time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15—PAULINE.
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

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THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
The romantic drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, appointments, costumes, novel and peculiar effects, will be produced on
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OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Last appearances of the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
in her exquisite personation of FANCHON.
LAST NIGHTS, | FANCHON.
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MONDAY and TUESDAY. | Crowded and brilliant audiences.
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LAST NIGHTS. | FANCHON.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, the companion-piece to Fanchon, LITTLE BAREFOOT.
AMRY.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
WILLIAM.....Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
JEMMY.....G. L. FOX.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE—SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation, Mr. Fox's New Pantomime.

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Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Opposite New-York Hotel. Admission 50 cents.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the highly sensational and successful local Drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
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JOHN K. MORTIMER (especially engaged) will appear in his great character of Badger.

C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., as Bob the Bootblack, a creation of his own, and performed by him throughout the Union with unexampled success.

Mr. G. C. CLARKE as Paul, and
Miss IRENE WORRELL as Lucy Fairweather, together with the entire strength of the company in the cast.

New Appointments, Scenery, Music, &c.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT of THOS. THEALL, Treasurer.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

Last week but one of the brilliant
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES DICKENS and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS,
LOTTA as LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA in character songs and operatic scenes.
LOTTA in her clog-dance and banjo solo.
SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE BUT ONE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last week of the engagement of Mr.

E. EDDY.	E. EDDY.	E. EDDY.
First night of the great Sidai Hazi-Hamour Arab Troupe in their immense Performance.	The Sensation Drama, The Artisan of Lyons. E. EDDY as Jean Renous. Farce of Two-Bedded Room.	The Sidai Hazi-Hamour Arab Troupe. The Wonder of the Age. Also, T. W. Bollos, Sam. Cole. Banjo Solo; Comic Songs.

FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of E. EDDY.

THE LAST WEEKS OF

THE PILGRIM
IN NEW-YORK.

The Old Hero must shortly leave this City to meet other engagements. Exhibition every AFTERNOON at 2; every EVENING at 8.

Admission, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

WHITNY'S SHAKESPEAREAN AND ORATORICAL ASSUMPTIONS—At Dodworth Hall, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 10 and 11, at 8 o'clock. Riverdale farm for sale by the lecturer.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

GEORGIA.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Debates and Action on the Relief Bill—Affray Between Two Delegates—Death of Mr. Richardson—Progress and Prospects of the Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga. Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

Except as corroborative evidence of the distressed state of the agricultural population in Georgia, nobody, either in or out of the Convention, attaches much importance to the report and resolutions of the Loan Committee which were presented on Saturday and adopted by so large a majority. That a loan of $30,000,000 to the planters of the South would be acceptable and beneficial, were it practicable, nobody will deny. But that the United States Government should open a loan office in every Southern State, receive applications for loans, investigate the comparative need of the applicants, take mortgages and advance money to the extent of two-thirds of the probable value of the growing crop, is a project of which it is hardly necessary to expose the impracticability, because the United States Government will never entertain it. All that is stated in the report as to the poverty of the people and its causes, is true and well said; but if that poverty is only to be relieved after Congress shall appropriate $30,000,000 to be loaned to "impoverished planters for agricultural purposes, properly guarded by mortgage and equitably distributed among the most needy," I am much afraid the impoverished planters will not get "relief" very soon, and that the most needy will long continue to deserve that disagreeable adjective in the superlative degree, however all may agree that the proposed distribution would be "of incalculable advantage." All who are familiar with governmental charities, from the soup kitchen upward, know how large an amount of the money granted passes into the pockets of the host of agents, managers, &c.; how corruptly the balance is often distributed, and how little practical good is attained.

A loan, too, to effect practical relief to the planters, must be for a longer time than to make one crop, and to a larger extent than two-thirds of the value of that crop. The South wants capital, but not in the nature of a loan of a few dollars by a pawnbroker for a few months. Let her have peace, a permanently-established Government, the rights of property secured, the relations of capital and labor equitably and wisely adjusted, and her people will not need to beg in order to live. Men who have surplus money now lying idle in the banks of New-York and Boston will then readily invest in Southern enterprises either by purchase or loan; credit will return to life, and with it Southern energy will be renewed, and thus a healthy, not a temporary, prosperity be established which no little loan on the growing crop can possibly create. I do not think that the more intelligent authors of the report have the least hope of their resolution producing any more effect than the Pope's bull against the comet. It is but an offshoot of the "relief" excitement—a new phase of the prevailing epidemic—and will prove to anxious constituents that everything has been done that could be done to obtain relief for the people. The debate elicited many statements by individual delegates as to the distress in their respective localities, which more than bear out the representation which I made in a recent letter of the condition and prospects of the people.

THE DEBATE ON RELIEF.

A strong but ineffectual effort was made on Saturday to postpone the consideration of the relief question. The disposition of a certain number of delegates, including a majority of the negroes, is to have the Constitution "fixed first," and let relief come next, intending thereby to be liberal or the reverse in relief as the white folks are liberal, or the reverse in "fixing things for the colored people." Mr. SAFFOLD took occasion, in the course of a vigorous speech against relief of all sorts, to pass a warm eulogy on Ex-Gov. BROWN, whom Mr. DUNNING, also anti-relief, had bitterly assailed on the previous day. Mr. DUNNING, who is fanaticism incarnate, perfectly honest and incorruptible, but violent and prescriptive to a degree bordering on lunacy, was very indignant at Mr. BROWN's advice in favor of relief, and at his presumption in coming on the floor of the Convention except in "sackcloth and ashes and on his knees." This onslaught roused the Saffoldian ire against DUNNING, and made his love for BROWN glow and burn with a warmth and brightness which diffused itself widely. DUNNING, in his passionate denunciation of relief, conjured the negro delegates not to have anything to do with it; that they did not need it, and that its effect would be to deprive them of every chance of acquiring property by fixing its possession in the present owners. This appeal was answered by Rev. Mr. CALDWELL, who is pro-relief, and he begged the colored delegates to help their "old masters" by going for relief to a man, and that the consequence would be that "the world will appear more beautiful," and large numbers of spirits will be "disburthened, softened and gladdened." That may be true of the old masters who owe money; but how will it be with the spirits of those to whom money is due, and who hold bank-bills, &c.?

The discussion was renewed yesterday, but nothing of importance was done. Mr. BRYANT introduced a substitute for the proposition before the Convention, which is partly repudiation and partly a stay law, but I do not think it will be regarded as any concession to the opponents of relief, or that it will receive support from those who oppose the report of the Relief Committee on the ground that it goes too far. BRADLEY made a fierce onslaught on BRYANT and AKERMAN, and expressed violent hostility to Northern adventurers, who came South on speculation, as more hostile to the interests of the colored race than the native whites.

AFFRAY BETWEEN DELEGATES.

In the evening an altercation took place at one of the hotels between Mr. RICHARDSON, one of the delegates belonging to what is called the "Augusta Clique," and a Mr. TIMONEY, an Ex-Federal officer, who was appointed by the Government to supervise the interment of Federal soldiers killed in action in Georgia. For several days a war of words has been waged between these gentlemen growing out of the Bullock-Farrow contest for the nomination for Governor, RICHARDSON being BULLOCK's champion and TIMONEY that of Mr. FARROW. I hear that such polite epithets as "coward," "liar" and "scoundrel" have been freely used by both in their discussion of the points in issue between them. Last evening as Mr. TIMONEY was at supper Mr. RICHARDSON handed him a note which the former refused to receive. RICHARDSON then placed the note on the table beside TIMONEY's plate, when it was immediately knocked off with an expletive or two which were not conciliatory or polite. RICHARDSON then grasped a chair with the supposed purpose of converting it into a weapon of offence, whereupon TIMONEY drew a pistol from his pocket and fired, the ball entering RICHARDSON's right breast a little below the nipple, ranging upward and coming out near the shoulder-blade. RICHARDSON's wound is considered very serious though not necessarily mortal. TIMONEY was immediately arrested. The *teterrima causa belli* is the indefinite postponement by Mr. BLODGETT and the "Augusta clique" of the Republican State Convention which was to meet on the 19th of this month. Had it met as first appointed, Mr. FARROW's friends think that his nomination would have been certain, and that the change was made in the interest of BULLOCK. RICHARDSON has been a very active partisan of Mr. BULLOCK and is regarded with intense dislike by all the Farrow party. His condition is regarded as very critical as the ball carried the clothing into the wound and the irritation and inward hemorrhage are very severe.

THE QUESTION OF FUNDS.

Gen. MEADE's letter to the President of the Convention informing that body that $30,000 is the extent to which he will use the funds of the State to meet the expenses of members, &c., and that he will not sanction any further use of the credit of the State, may have the effect of hurrying business, but there is no sign of haste as yet. The letter produced a decided sensation and not an agreeable one. There are now due over $80,000, of which $10,000 have been received, and $30,000 are promised, leaving $40,000 unpaid and difficult to get.

Relief still debated but not settled.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE RICHARDSON AFFAIR.

Mr. RICHARDSON's condition is more critical to-day than it was yesterday. He passed a bad night and fears are entertained that the inward bleeding is more serious than was at first supposed. The attending surgeons hoped that the ball had ranged *round* and not *through* the body, but they are now nearly sure that the latter is the case. Mr. TIMONEY, who fired the pistol, is undergoing a close examination before a magistrate, but is not in close custody of the Sheriff. As I stated last evening, the cause of the difficulty was the Farrow-Bullock contest for the Republican nomination as Governor. TIMONEY is the head and front of the Farrowites; active, energetic, and zealous to an extraordinary degree. Mr. RICHARDSON's display of *both* his hands at a recent Republican meeting, where a show of hands for BULLOCK was called, gave dire offence to TIMONEY, who, in the heat of his anger, published a very scurrilous communication in a city paper, denouncing RICHARDSON's private character and informing the public that his military service consisted in his having been a cook to a Second Lieutenant. Mr. RICHARDSON, having found out that TIMONEY was the writer of this communication, immediately prepared for a pistol and coffee arrangement, and was in the act of compelling TIMONEY to receive a letter containing a challenge, when the latter, mistaking his earnest gestures for an attempt to commit an assault, drew a Derringer pistol and immediately fired. It is not quite fair to express an opinion as to the merits of the conflict, but there is a good deal of feeling exhibited by the friends of the parties, and the friends of RICHARDSON especially are loud in their denunciation of TIMONEY, FARROW and the whole clique. Mr. FARROW, I am told, is much annoyed by the occurrence. In the first place it will inevitably damage his prospects of political promotion; and then, as a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, truly penitent for his duel with the Rome editor, his apparent knowledge of TIMONEY's intentions will certainly not be deemed consistent with his professions as a church-member.

THE BRADLEY INVESTIGATION.

The Bradley Investigating Committee has almost concluded its labors. The transcripts of official records show conclusively that AARON A. BRADLEY was convicted of seduction in 1851 and sentenced to two years' confinement in the New-York State Prison; that he was expelled from the Bar of Massachusetts in 1867 for swindling a client out of money intrusted to him professionally; that he was convicted on a charge of assault and battery in Massachusetts in 1865, and that he was similarly convicted in Savannah in 1867. There can be no doubt that such is the fact, nor do I believe that BRADLEY denies that he is the identical AARON. But as the absolute identity of the convict and delegate from Savannah is not orally and ocularly proved, Mr. BRYANT and other members of the Committee decline to sign the report recommending the expulsion of BRADLEY. Mr. BURNETT, Mr. MCCAY and Mr. COLE signed the expulsion resolution, but BRYANT, BEAIRD (colored,) CRETIN (colored) and WHITELEY, of Decatur, refuse. I am well informed that BRYANT declares that he has not the shadow of a doubt as to BRADLEY's guilt, and that he thinks it would be right to expel him, but he does not think it would be just so to report without sufficiently clear proof of identity to warrant a conviction in a criminal court. BRADLEY is entirely composed, if not indifferent, and has no fear of any evil consequences from the disclosures of his past irregularities. He relies on the fact that seduction is not a felony at common law, and that, therefore, he is not disqualified to hold his seat.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The whole day was spent in voting on all sorts of clauses, substitutes and amendments of, for, and to the Relief bill. In almost every proposition the ayes and nays were called by the anti-relief men,—a plain case of filibustering, but without any apparent object except to worry their opponents and whatever outsiders were unfortunate enough to be present. Mr. PARROTT's temper was severely tried. The rapidity, clearness and order with which he caught the shower of amendments, and stated the condition of the question before the House, proved him to be an able presiding officer, and the clerk's agility in reducing the amendments to comprehensible English, entitled him to just praise. The dreary monotony of calls of the yeas and nays was agreeably broken by the discussion of a point of order by which it was sought to exclude from voting all who had any pecuniary or personal interest in the relief question. The authority of JEFFERSON, LUTHER CUSHING, and other writers on parliamentary law, was cited to prove that parties personally interested in any question are disqualified from voting. This was ruled by the chair to be the law; but how to ascertain who were interested and who were not, who was to challenge, and who to try, and who to decide finally as to the amount of interestedness which would disqualify a delegate? Nobody being able to suggest any answer to these questions, the yeas and nays went on, a delegate now and then rising to declare his disqualification on the ground of interest, and others who oppose relief, adding to their "nay" various curt but forcible forms of expression, declaring their bitter opposition to relief in all its hideous shapes. As everything must come to an end, so did the relief debate, and that end was the adoption of the substitute for the report of the Committee proposed by Mr. BULLOCK, of Augusta. As it is a matter of interest to commercial and financial communities outside of the State, I refer your readers to the ordinance as it stands, of which I enclose a corrected copy.

A STAY LAW.

I think it highly probable that in addition to this ordinance a stay law will be enacted, staying execution and sale of property for debts incurred since June, 1865, with a view to aid the agricultural interests. I believe that a very liberal homestead exemption bill will also be adopted, and between the three I do not see how the debtor class will have any right to expect any further relief, though I do see how the creditors may be rather dissatisfied.

GENERAL TOPICS.

The Bradley report will be made early to-morrow morning, and I have no doubt there will be a great cry and little wool. Whenever that affair is disposed of, the report of the Committee on the Executive Department will be taken up. Experience having proved that a committee of the whole is a cumbrous piece of machinery, the effort will be made to dispense with it and proceed in convention. In this way it is expected that greater progress can be obtained. Gen. MEADE's unsatisfactory letter on the money question, together with urgent letters from "friends in Washington," has made the leaders of the majority anxious to proceed more rapidly than heretofore.

The relief victory (?) will probably strengthen the ranks of the opposition very considerably, and bring into one mass the various free corps of which the opposition has hitherto consisted. The anti-relief men are furious, and were I to write all the threats I have heard during the afternoon the conclusion would be natural that the Georgia Reconstruction Convention would dissolve immediately, or, as it is forcibly said, "burst up in a row." But time and reflection will, I know, calm excitement, and induce a calm and dispassionate view of the measures still to be considered. The crop of governors, judges, &c., &c., *in posse*, is much larger than I expected, and is daily growing in number. Each individual aspirant has his following and his pledges, and each thinks his chances depend on the record he may make in the Convention. A few, and they are a select few, who believe they must be the men, are trying the circus feat of riding three horses. They have one foot on the wild and impetuous steed called Radicalism, another on the sturdy but restive animal called Hancock Democrat, and with their hands they occasionally caress and pat the docile but hesitating horse called Moderate Conservative. Up to this time they have kept their footing, but the space between Radicalism and Hancock Democrat is widening rapidly, Moderate Conservative is getting weaker and finding it harder to keep up, and I look for a fall between the two, which Moderate Conservative will not break, but render more painfully irrevocable.

A bill for the relief of the banks will be brought in shortly, providing that all their assets shall be turned over to an assignee, and by him distributed among the bill-holders *pro rata*. When that is done, the stockholders shall be exempt from all further liability under their charters or under the law of Georgia.

As I close my letter I learn that Mr. RICHARDSON is sinking rapidly. He is not expected to survive this night.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 6, 1868.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON THE PROPOSED MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The Anti-Relief Party, both in and out of the Convention, are mortified beyond measure at the success of Mr. BULLOCK's substitute, for which it appears they were not by any means prepared. There was a good deal of caucussing in a small way among detached squads as to the proper course to pursue, and a few very fiery antagonists of relief even went so far as to recommend that they should record their protest against the "robbery" and then withdraw from the body. During the night calmer counsels prevailed, as this morning all the would-be seceders were in their seats and their wrath expended itself in an ineffectual attempt to reconsider the vote on BULLOCK's substitute. The motion to reconsider was not tabled indefinitely, but "for the present," which means that if the relief men do not come out strong on the negro question—office holding, juries, &c., &c.—the colored delegates will unite with the opponents of relief and perpetuate "the financial slavery of the white folks," as TURNER, a negro delegate from Macon, figuratively styled the obligation of the white men to pay their just debts.

If Mr. BULLOCK's proposed sections of the Judiciary articles of the Constitution ever become the law, the "financial slavery of the white folks" will be very effectually abolished. Except, first, in cases where the debt grows out of a trust for the benefit of minors; second, where it is evidenced by bonds or mortgages of corporations in their corporate capacity; third, where the debt is for real property sold, and not one-third or more of the purchase money has been paid, and the vendee still holds the property and refuses to reconvey it to the vendor; and, fourth, where the debt is due to charitable or literary institutions, mechanics and laborers, the Courts of Georgia shall have no jurisdiction whatever to pass judgment on any contract or agreement existing prior to the 1st June, 1865, nor shall any Court or ministerial officer have jurisdiction to inforce any judgment or decree rendered or issued prior to that date, unless a majority of the State Legislature, by special enactment, shall confer jurisdiction on the Courts in particular cases. When the supplements of this provision of the fundamental law are adopted, namely, a stay law for two or three years as regards all debts incurred before the 1st January, 1869, and an increase of the homestead exemptions to $5,000 worth of land, I do not think that any debtor will feel much embarrassed by his obligations, or that he can reasonably ask for any further relief. The danger of the Courts deciding those laws unconstitutional, will be avoided by seeing that "the right sort of men" are elected as judges, so that it will be seen that every contingency is provided for, so far as the ingenuity of the Convention could do so. The Supreme Court of the United States has no terrors for the relief party. That august tribunal does not inspire as much respect as might be supposed, and its jurisdiction in the "rebel States" prior to the restoration of those States to the Union is very generally denied by those who are, as they term it, "fixing things in Georgia."

THE BRADLEY REPORT.

The report of the Bradley Committee was read this morning, which recited all of AARON's peccadilloes and the official records of the same, and recommended his expulsion from the Convention. Inasmuch as the Convention had not been formally assembled prior to the preparation of the report, which was only signed by three out of seven members, the Chairman, Mr. BURNETT, withdrew the report, and called the Committee together for this evening, intending to report again to-morrow. BRADLEY listened to the recital of his eccentricities with great composure somewhat mixed with contempt. He intends, I am told, to make an elaborate speech on the difference between statutory felony and felony at common law, and that though "the head and front of his offending" lies in having "ta'en the old man's daughter, most true," though it is not true that he married her, his crime is no felony to common law; and, *ergo*, the report of the Committee "ain't worth nothing." He was very offensive to Mr. BRYANT and other delegates to-day, and nothing but the threat of being placed in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms could induce him to take his seat and be silent.

DEBATE ON THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The article on the Executive Department of the proposed Constitution was taken up to-day. Mr. PARROTT, the presiding officer, having vacated the chair, made an unsuccessful attempt to have the Georgia Constitution of 1865 received as a substitute for the Committee's report, urging that, with a few slight amendments, so as to make it conform to the altered circumstances, it would be as good as any Constitution that the Convention could make, and better than any they were likely to make, and that, were this plan adopted, the Convention could adjourn within a week or ten days. From all quarters, both black and white, Mr. PARROTT's proposal met violent opposition, and finally it was voted down by a large majority. The fact that the Constitution of 1865 was framed by ex-rebels was considered conclusive proof that nothing good could come out of Nazareth, without any examination of its contents. The negroes said that they knew some such proposition would be made, now that they had helped to pass the Relief bill, and Mr. BRYANT made the most of this belief of the colored delegates to bring them in solid body to his support.

No progress of any sort was made in the article on the Executive. There was some discussion as to whether or not it is advisable to have a Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia, the Radicals insisting that such an official would do a vast amount of good, and the anti-Radicals declaring that he would be "a fifth wheel to a wagon." Hitherto there has been no Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia. The President of the Senate, in case of the death or disability of the Governor, becomes the Executive of the State until a new election can be held.

THE DEATH OF MR. RICHARDSON.

Pending this discussion the announcement was made that Mr. RICHARDSON had just died from the effects of the wounds inflicted by Mr. TIMONEY on Monday, in the *rencontre* to which I have already referred in recent letters. When the announcement was made, a committee was appointed to provide for the proper testimonial of respect being paid to the memory of the deceased delegate and the Convention adjourned. From an authentic source I have learned the following particulars of the life of Mr. RICHARDSON:

He was born at Dixfield, Oxford County, Maine, in 1836 or '37. He was a law student in the office of Mr. WINTER, of Dixfield, when the war broke out, and he entered as a private in the First Maine Volunteers—a three months' regiment. He subsequently joined the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, SHEPLEY's regiment, as a lieutenant, served under Generals WALKER and BANKS in Louisiana, returned to Virginia with the Nineteenth Army Corps, and served under SHERIDAN in the Valley campaign. After the war he came to Georgia with his regiment, and was stationed for some time at Augusta and at Savannah. He then became attached to the Freedmen's Bureau, and was assigned to duty as agent at Thomasville, Thomas County. When his regiment was mustered out he returned to Maine, and was admitted to the bar in that State. Shortly after he came back to Georgia, commenced the practice of the law in Thomasville where he resided for a few months, and subsequently moved to Augusta, Ga., where he opened a law office. He represented Baldwin County (the county in which Milledgeville is situated) in the Convention. For twenty-four hours previous to his death he suffered terribly. It was ascertained beyond doubt last night that the ball had penetrated his lungs, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned. I am told, that a few hours before he lost the power of speech, he expressed regret that he had ever left his native State, "to attempt to force on Georgia laws and institutions which Maine would not allow." And he also expressed sorrow that he had sought a difficulty with Mr. TIMONEY. The examination of TIMONEY is still in progress. He will be certainly committed for trial but will be admitted to bail. His name is E. MCBARRON TIMONEY. He is said to have been a captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, but resigned for same cause, and was afterward appointed to superintend the interment in the cemetery at Marietta of the Federal dead in and about Atlanta. He says he was born in New-Orleans, but this is doubted. He married in Indiana a lady of respectable connections. His social standing here is by no means enviable, if the accounts I hear be true. He is a small man of singularly unprepossessing appearance, and during his examination exhibited a hardihood and indifference which did not commend him to public sympathy. The facts elicited, however, go to prove that he did not seek the altercation; that on the contrary he tried to avoid it, and that when he fired the fatal shot he supposed that RICHARDSON was about to strike him with a heavy chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON will be interred to-morrow, until arrangements can be made for the removal of his remains to Dixfield, Me.

No business will be done in Convention until Saturday. STONE MOUNTAIN.

Religious Revival Projected.

For some time past there have been intimations in certain religious circles in this City of the probability of a great religious revival such as visited this country, and had its starting point here, in 1857. In many of the churches of the various denominations in this City and in Brooklyn there has been a great deal of vigorous and progressive religious work, by means of which numbers have been added to the Christian ranks. The general depression of business has contributed largely to the bringing about of these results. Our City pastors have observed the progress of the work, and yesterday the Baptist ministers, having in view the spiritual welfare of their people, held a meeting in Calvary Church, Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, which was attended by a large number of persons. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE conducted the exercises, which were of the same brief character as those of the Fulton-street prayer-meeting. Prayers were offered asking for the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches, that the work of the gospel might be revived, and a season of refreshing enjoyed among all God's people. There was much fervor and zeal indicated by those who participated in the exercises, and among the audience were many representatives of other than Baptist churches. The meetings will be continued in the same church in the forenoons until further notice.

Meantime, the consistory-room of the Reformed Church in Fulton-street is filled to overflowing every day at noon, from 12 to 1 o'clock, by men and women, for prayer, exhortation and praise. During the hour thus devoted, at least half of the audience is changed for new-comers, as many of the visitors remain only half an hour, that portion of their time not absolutely needed to partake of dinner or lunch.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

The 'Citizens' Association and the Wharves and Piers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That demagogues should advocate legislation which strikes at the rights of property is not surprising; in either ignorance or corruption we find an explanation of their conduct. But that gentlemen of intelligence, integrity and large property, should lend their influence to the passage of laws of such character, is well calculated to startle and excite alarm. There is to me but one explanation.

If you will run your eye over the list headed with the name of A. A. LOW, and appended to the plan adopted by the Committee on Wharves and Piers of the Citizens' Association, you will there find names (beginning with that of the Chairman himself,) which could not have been signed to it with a knowledge of the effects of the law therein proposed or the fatal precedent which would thereby be established. I ask your permission to explain to them and to the community in general the facts of the case.

There is a large body of individuals at Albany, both in the Legislature and out of it, much interested in canal-boats. They have succeeded in obtaining a law, that such boats shall pay only a fraction of the rates of wharfage established for other vessels, and also a law that any wharves or piers belonging to *private* owners may be designated to be used exclusively by such boats.

The owners of certain piers which have been so designated, finding that the wharfage accruing to them is not equal to the amount of the City taxes on the property, (to say nothing of the repairs and other heavy expenses, such as dredging, &c.,) have obtained an injunction till the courts decide whether the Legislature has the right to thus confiscate the property of one class of citizens and to virtually bestow it upon another.

One would say that a greater outrage upon justice and all vested rights in private property could not readily be devised; and yet it is this very law which the plan of the Citizens' Association would tend to strengthen and perpetuate.

Section 1 provides for a Board of Wharves and Piers.

Section 13 gives the Board power of establishing from time to time rates of wharfage and dockage to be charged on vessels, merchandise and passengers, except that said Board shall not be empowered to alter the present rates of wharfage on canal-boats.

Section 15 says "the rights (?) of the canal-boats, as given by existing laws, to the exclusive use of the waters adjacent to certain of the wharves of the City of New-York, on the East River, should be preserved.

Section 8 gives the power of directing that private wharves and piers shall be repaired, altered, maintained and rebuilt in such manner and form, and at such times as may seem proper to such Board, and of directing all things appertaining thereto.

Section 12 says, "The Board—in case the private owners or lessee should refuse or neglect to improve the wharf property according to the plan prescribed by the Board, within such reasonable time as shall be specified by said Board—should be empowered to advertise for proposals, and to allow the party giving adequate security to do the work according to the plan of the Board, agreeing to take the wharfage thereof for the shortest term as a compensation therefor, to enter into and upon such wharf and to receive and retain the profits of the same for such term."

By the above it will be seen that these gentlemen propose, unwittingly it is hoped, to lend their influence not only to perpetuate the injustice of the present law which gives to certain individuals the right to use the property of others without paying for it, but they further propose to create a Board who shall have the right to enter upon said property and expend any sum they please, and if the owners, who get no income from their property now, even without such outlay, decline to pay for it, their property shall be taken away altogether.

I think that if these gentlemen should see a bill brought before the Legislature giving power to any Board whatsoever to decide that any dwelling-house they may happen to own shall be let only for a tenement-house, and at a rate of rent not equal to the City taxes thereon, although respectable persons were ready to hire and occupy it at a fair rental on its value, they would be very much inclined to lend the influence of their names to oppose such an attack on their rights.

It cannot be that men of the character possessed by some on the list spoken of have given this subject due thought and consideration. Perhaps they are misled by certain wharf owners who, in order to obtain a law giving them the right to regulate the rates of wharfage on their own piers, are willing to quiet the opposition of the canal interest by sacrificing the owners of piers designated for canal-boats.

If this be so, does not justice to their our names require that they look into, decide and act in this matter for themselves? A. W. CRAVEN.

SEVERE WEATHER.

Serious Accidents Yesterday—Car Detentions—Lives Lost at Sea.

The extraordinary weather of the last few days has made itself seriously felt in this vicinity. Yesterday was another slippery day, and many persons were badly injured by falling on the ice. Much trouble was experienced on the Third-avenue road at Harlem in the morning, and much excitement was caused among persons coming to this city. Since the Harlem boats stopped running, there has been a great increase of travel on the cars. Yesterday morning the track was covered with ice, and although four horses were hitched to each car, it was almost impossible to start, owing to the large number of persons who rushed into the cars as soon as they made their appearance. At one time there were hundreds of passengers waiting a chance to come down town, and it at last became necessary to call in the assistance of the Police, to enable the cars to get away without being so overcrowded that they could not be drawn.

It was 11 o'clock before all the passengers were accomodated. In all the thoroughfares horses suffered, and travel was greatly impeded.

MATTHEW COLLINS fell on the ice at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home at Eighty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

JAMES LITTLE, aged 26, residing at No. 331 Sixth-avenue, fell on the ice in Twenty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and cut his forehead. He was taken home.

JOHN MYERS, aged 66, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets, and broke his leg above the ankle. He was taken to his home at No. 149 Leonard-street.

ARTHUR GLINTON, aged 18, residing at No. 410 East Nineteenth-street, fell on the ice and broke his collar bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A woman named MARY O'BRIEN, living at the corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets, Brooklyn, fell upon the ice in front of her house on Saturday, and was seriously injured. She was removed to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer HARRIS, of the Forty-third Precinct.

About 7:30 yesterday morning a young lady, whose name was not ascertained, while crossing Front-street in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on her way to the ferry, fell with great violence to the pavement, striking her head with such force as to necessitate her removal to her home by some of the bystanders.

BERNARD MARLOW, a man 55 years of age, fell yesterday on the ice corner of Warren and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn, and broke his wrist. He lives at No. 134 East Warren-street. He was taken to the College Hospital.

Sunday night, about 9:30 o'clock, a colored woman named JOSEPHINE HOWARD, while walking along Fulton-avenue, near Smith-street, Brooklyn, slipped, and falling on the ice, sustained injuries to one of her ankles. She was conveyed to PENNEY's drug store, and attended by Doctors KEAP and BRYANT, after which she was removed to her aunt's house in Barbarine-street, by Officer TICKNOR, of the Forty-first Precinct. Shortly afterward she attempted to go home when she was again picked up by an officer who conveyed her to the hospital, where it was ascertained that one of her ankle bones was broken.

The hospital ship Illinois, on Saturday, drifted from her anchorage in Gravesend Bay nearer to the Brooklyn shore. Although she was moored outside of the tidal currents, the large quantities of ice which were forced into Gravesend Bay carried her adrift. Two large anchors have been sent down to her, which it is presumed will hold her at all times.

On Sunday morning the roof of the straw hat factory at the corner of Mills and Factory-street, Newark, fell in, damaging the building to the extent of $150. The quantity of snow upon it is supposed to have been the cause. As it was Sunday there was no one working in it; had it happened on a week day it would have ended seriously, as there are from 300 to 400 persons employed there.

The City Hall, Brooklyn, was seriously damaged by the late storm, water from the roof having reached nearly every room in the building. Several thousands of dollars will be needed to make the repairs.

The Captains of the ships *Columbia* and *Neptune*, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Liverpool, report having experienced very severe weather and the death of several seamen from exposure and accident. The ship *Columbia* left Liverpool on the 27th of November, and during the last forty-six days had continuous northwest gales. Five seamen and one passenger were lost on the passage, and during the last five days only three seamen were able to do duty. On the 22d of December there was a heavy gale from the northwest, which carried away the rudder-head, and a whole suit of sails were lost at the same time.

On the 9th of December, EDWARD TAYLOR, seaman, of Teneriffe, fell from the mizzen-rigging, and was drowned. On the 2d of January, HENRY HUNTER, seaman, of Germany, fell from aloft on deck, and died from the injuries received. On the 29th of January, BARNEY STELKEREN, seaman, of England, died from exposure. On the 1st of February, MICHAEL O'HARA, aged 10 years, passenger, died from exposure. On the 25th of January, JOHN BURGOYNE, seaman, fell on the forecastle, broke his back, and died from the injuries received.

On the 13th of January the *Columbia* passed the wreck of a vessel, apparently a brig of about 300 tons, in latitude 37° 25', and longitude 59° 05'. The vessel was waterlogged, and had been abandoned but a short time. On the 2d of February, in latitude 38° 41', and longitude 67° 21', the *Columbia* passed the broadside of a vessel, nearly under water, apparently a brig or a schooner.

The ship *Neptune* left Liverpool on the 27th of December. On the 1st of January she lost her fore and main lower topsails and yards in a violent gale from the southward. On the 17th of January a gale from the northwest carried away the second lower foretopsail yard. On the 21st of January the ship received a gale from the northward, during the night of which the ship lay with her lee rail entirely under water much of the time, surging into the head sea with great violence. When she righted the decks were completely filled with water, great quantities finding its way between decks. The bulwarks were knocked off to free the deck from water.

THE JOHN-STREET FIRE.

The Loss Estimated at $500,000—The Insurances.

The losses by the fire in John-street, Saturday night, were heavier than was at first supposed. The total loss is estimated at $500,000, and the insurances are heavy. W. and D. DOUGLAS, manufacturers of iron pumps, &c., who occupied the first floor of No. 87, lost nearly the entire stock, which was very heavy. Their safe is in the ruins, and they do not yet know positively the amount of their insurance, or the names of the companies against which they hold policies.

WILLIAM JESSUP & SONS, had a stock of steel worth about $125,000 in the basement. The loss is estimated at fifteen per cent. on its value, making nearly $20,000. They were insured as follows:

Mercantile	$10,000	Irving	$5,000
Hanover	5,000	Gebhard	5,000
Phœnix	5,000	Excelsior	10,000
Hartford	5,000	Broadway	5,000
Ætna, of Hartford	5,000	Continental	5,000
Montauk	5,000	Clinton	10,000
Howard	5,000	Germania	5,000
Fulton	10,000	St. Marks	6,000
Am. Exchange	5,000	Guardian	5,000
Liverpool and Lon.	15,000		
People's	5,000	Total	$135,000

The upper floors of No. 87 were occupied by A. W. PAYNE, dealer in Sheffield cutlery and hardware. His stock was very valuable, estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. His safe is also in the ruins, and his insurances are not yet known. No. 85 John-street was occupied by F. C. GREENE, dealer in hardware. His stock, which was heavy, was damaged at least $50,000. His books and papers have not yet been recovered from the ruins. PARK BROS. & Co., owners of the Black Diamond Steel Works, occupied the first floor of No. 83 John-street. Their stock is damaged about $10,000. Fully insured in City companies. Messrs. PRATT & Co., who occupied the second and third floors of No. 83, hardware dealers, lost $2,500. Fully insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, and New-York Fire Insurance Company. JACOB UNDERHILL & Co., who occupied the front of the second floor as a business office of their San Francisco house, lost about $1,000 on furniture.

The Eagleston Manufacturing Company had a valuable stock of spring wire on the fourth floor, the loss on which is about $4,000; insured for $10,000 in the North American and Albany companies. The building No. 83 was damaged about $8,000; fully insured. The building Nos. 85 and 87 was totally destroyed, involving a loss of about $45,000. Insured as follows:

Mechanics'	$15,000	Clinton	$10,000
Empire City	5,000	Firemen's	10,000
Nassau	5,000	Arctic	5,000
Total			$50,000

Extensive Fires.

At 10:20 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 51 Front-street, occupied by TALLMANN DREYFONSE & Co., wholesale grocers. Owing to the severity of the cold, it was some time before the firemen could do effectual service, and the second, third and fourth floors were almost totally destroyed. The loss, owing to the absence of the occupants, can be approximated only, and will not fall below $50,000 on stock, the building being damaged to the amount of $5,000. The same premises were burned out a few months since.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning, and while the Fire Department were still engaged in Front-street, a fire broke out on the top floor of the four and a-half story brick building, No. 174 Fulton-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the two upper floors and the attic were totally consumed. The occupants of the building were, on the upper floors, J. F. GREENE, & Co., dealers in wool, and SWEETZER & Co., tobacconists. The ground floor was occupied by WM. WELDON & Co., liquor merchants, and the basement by HAGADORN & WISE, in the same business. The occupants of No. 172—J. M. JACOBS, clothier; PERRIS & BROWNE, printers; CORNELL & CONE, paper dealers; G. F. PHILLS & Co, dealers in rare books—all suffer loss by water. The total loss by this fire will not be below $45,000, the building No. 172 being damaged about $8,000. WELDON & Co. are fully insured in the Western and other companies, but owing to the absence of the other sufferers further facts as to insurance could not be obtained, although it is probable all the losses will be fully met by policies.

Our Commercial Relations with China—Lecture by Gen. J. L. Kiernan.

Last evening Gen. JAS. L. KIERNAN, late United States Consul to China, delivered a lecture in the chapel of the University on "Our Commercial Relations with China." The lecturer was introduced by Mr. PETER COOPER. Gen. KIERNAN, after giving a brief history of China, its geography, topography, and the manners, religion and customs of the Chinese, referred to the establishment of European and American commerce in the country. At present, he said, the English and French have the lion's share of the trade. The English trade with China exceeds ours in the proportion of ten to one. This is due in a great measure to the fact that our representatives in China are so badly paid that they cannot make the same appearance, or keep the same establishments as the Foreign Ministers and Consuls. This has its effect on the Chinese, who do not at all admire our republican simplicity, and are in the habit of speaking of our representatives as "Number 2 Englishmen." One of the British Consuls receives more salary by many thousand dollars than all the American Consuls in China together. Gen. KIERNAN thought that as we possess greater facilities for doing trade with China than does any European Power, it would be a wise policy on the part of our Government to pay its representatives in China higher salaries, so that they may make a respectable appearance beside their European colleagues. Gunboats should also be sent out, not to awe the natives, but to impress them with a due sense of our power and importance as a nation. Mr. SEWARD's policy of obtaining a settlement in foreign countries he thought a most wise one. This policy should be pursued in regard to China, and an American colony established there at once on land purchased from the Chinese. Referring to the missionaries, the lecturer said that the Roman Catholics were the most successful in making converts, because they learned the Chinese language, studied the habits of the people, and spent their money freely. Gen. KIERNAN concluded his lecture by advising those unacquainted with the Chinese trade not to go out there on speculation, as they would surely fail in establishing a business.

Mysterious Affair—A Man Found with his Throat Cut.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer WHITE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, in a lot in Ninth-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street, found a man in an insensible condition with his throat cut and a common pen-knife covered with blood lying on the snow beside him. He was apparently of foreign birth, about 40 years of age, and was dressed in dark pants and coat, light vest and overcoat and a high hat. Officer WHITE removed him to Bellevue Hospital, where, at a late hour last night, he remained in a critical condition and unable to give any explanation of the affair. It is supposed that he attempted suicide, but no papers were found upon him that would confirm the belief or lead in any way to his identification.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TAMMANY COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Tammany Committee held a meeting at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, last evening. The only business they did was to perfect their organization for the present year.

FRACAS AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—Last evening about 9 o'clock, THOMAS LYNCH, one of the bar-keepers at the Metropolitan Hotel, became engaged in a dispute in the saloon of the hotel with FRANK MCCABE, of No. 153 East Fiftieth-street. They came to blows, and the affair created great excitement and attracted a large crowd, when Detective MCDOUGALL, of Police Headquarters, and Officer SIMMONTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, appeared and arrested both parties, and took them before Inspector WALLING. Each refused to make a charge against the other, and the Inspector was forced to order their discharge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—A meeting of property owners was held in Washington Hall last evening to consider the proposition to widen Fourth-street, from Division-avenue to North Twelfth-street, E. D. The meeting was called to order by Judge DAILEY, on whose motion JOSEPH R. THOMAS was elected chairman and Dr. JOHN A. BRADY secretary. A motion by Judge DAILEY, that the carriage-way of the street be widened from twenty-six to thirty-two feet, was opposed by persons present from the Fourteenth Ward, and the motion was then amended so that the improvement should only extend from Division-avenue to Grand-street. This was carried by a vote of 22 to 7—the Fourteenth Ward men not voting. A motion to widen the entire street was then put, and voted down almost unanimously, after an exciting discussion.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening in the shoe manufactory of Mr. D. MCCARTHY—the upper floor of Nos. 84 and 86 Atlantic-street. The building is a three-story brick building. The first floor of No. 84 is occupied as a dry goods store by T. REGAN. Mr. REGAN's family and Mr. MCCARTHY resided on the second floor. The first floor of No. 86 is occupied by J. FISHER, a cutler, and the second story by Mrs. MCGINNIS. The property on the two upper floors was nearly all destroyed, and that on the lower floors was greatly injured by water. GIDEON FROST, of Glenhead, L. I., is the owner of the building, which is damaged to the extent of $1,500. Mr. MCCARTHY's loss is $800, insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company for $500; Mrs. REGAN's loss, $1,000, and Mr. FISHER, $500. The losses of the other occupants will be trifling. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—Several persons were more or less injured yesterday by falling upon the slippery sidewalks. JOHN SUFFERSBY, a butcher, fell at the corner of South Sixth and Second streets, E. D., and sustained a fracture of one of his legs. He was sent to the City Hospital. Mr. JOHN A. ARMSTRONG fell in Grand-street, E. D., and sustained painful but not serious injuries. Accidents of a similar nature also occurred to several ladies during the day.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, a teamster named JOSEPH REED, while driving a sleigh containing his mother and sister, from Gilbertsville to Williamsburgh, was stopped on the Johnson-street plank-road by two highwaymen, one of whom assaulted him with a knife and inflicted upon him a slight wound. By whipping his horse vigorously, REED escaped further molestation.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 10—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds quiet at....71¾@71½

Illinois Central Railway Shares....87¾

Erie Railway Shares....47¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 10—5 P. M.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 10—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market has been firm and fairly active throughout the day, and closed at an advance of ⅛d. The following are the authorized quotations;

Middling Uplands....8¾d.@8⅞d.

Middling Orleans....8⅞d.@8¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat—15s. 6d. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for provisions of all kinds closed unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 30s. 6d. Refined Petroleum declined to 1s. 1½d. Sugar steady at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin—6s. for Common, and 11s. for Medium. Tallow, 42s. 3d.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 10—5 P. M.

Linseed Cakes declined to £10 5s. Linseed Oil steady at £36 10s. Other quotations unaltered.

ANTWERP, Monday, Feb. 10—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed better. Standard White has advanced 1 franc 25 centimes, and was last quoted at 41 francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras, $9@10 75. No. 1 WHEAT quiet at $2 06@$2 07½; buyers offer $2 01 for No. 2; sellers demand $2 01½. CORN firm at 81½c. OATS quiet at 57½c.@57⅝c. RYE very quiet at $1 57 for No. 1 and $1 55 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and dull; sales at $2@$2 02, and sample lots at $1 95@$2 15. PORK stronger and firm; most descriptions have advanced; Mess, $21 50@$22, cash, and $22, buyer, this month; Prime Mess, $16@$17 50. SWEET PICKLED HAMS, 11c.@12½c.; Country, 12½c.@12⅝c. CITY DRY SALT SHOULDERS active at 8½c., loose, and 8⅝c., packed. DRY SALT HAMS 12c. for Country. ENGLISH MEATS, 15c. SHORT RIBS, 10½c., loose. ROUGH SIDES firm at 10c., loose. GREEN HAMS 12½c., packed. LARD firm and held at an advance of ⅛c.; quoted at 13⅞c.@14c. DRESSED HOGS firm and steady at $8 40@$9 10 for good lots. LIVE HOGS quiet at $6 80@$7 60 for fair to good. BEEF CATTLE in good demand for shipping at $5 75@$7 50 for medium to good. RECEIPTS FOR TWO DAYS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Dressed Hogs, 2,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Dressed Hogs, 2,500 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 10.

COTTON active; Middling, 18⅞c.@19c.; sales 7,000 bales; receipts, since Saturday 9,495 bales; exports, 936 bales. SUGAR firm; Fair, 13⅝c.; Prime, 14½c.; Choice, 15@15½c. MOLASSES easier; Common, 70c.; Prime, 85c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $10 75@$11; Choice Extra, $13 75@$14. CORN firmer at $1 03@$1 07½. OATS unchanged. PORK steady and firm at $25 25@$25 50. LARD firm; tierces, 14½c.; keg, 16½c. BACON tending upward; Shoulders retailing at 11½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. Sterling Exchange, 153@155½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent discount; Gold, 141⅜@142.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $11 00@11 50. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 Red at $2 50; No. 2 at $2 45; No. 2 Spring $2 17. CORN dull at 84c. for ear. OATS 67c.@68c. for No. 1. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON in good demand at 18½c. for Middlings; stock light. WHISKY irregular and nothing doing. MESS PORK, $22 50; closing quiet. BACON held at 10½c.@12½c.; demand light. LARD opened at 14c. but closed at 14¼c. GOLD $1 42⅜ buying. MONEY easy at 8c.@10c. per cent. Business improving.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 10.

COTTON very firm at 20c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT very firm and scarce at $2 70@$2 85 for Southern Red; Choice Pennsylvania, $2 60. CORN in active demand; Prime White, afloat, $1 20; Prime Pennsylvania Yellow, $1 17@$1 19. OATS active at 76c.@77c.; Black seed Oats, 80c.@90c. RYE in request at $1 60@$1 65. CLOVER SEED dull; Eastern, $8 12½@$8 50; Western, $8 87½@$9. PROVISIONS active; Bulk Shoulders, packed, 9⅝c.; Sides, loose, 12c. LARD, 14½c.@14⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 10.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine, $8@$8 50; treble Extra to Choice, $12 50@$13 50. WHEAT heavy. CORN quiet at 84c.@85c., shelled, and 75c.@77c, on the ear. OATS, 69c.@71c. BARLEY firm at $2 15 for good Spring, and $2 60 for choice Fall. RYE firmer at $1 60@$1 65. PROVISIONS buoyant. City MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾. LARD buoyant; City Steam, buyers' option, 15th March, 14c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR steady and unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales 800 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged, at $2 45 for No. 1 Spring. CORN quiet at $1 28 for Old No. 1 Illinois. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED, steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 10th.

FLOUR dull; favorite Spring Extras, $10@10 25; Medium to Choice, $9 25@$10. WHEAT firm and advanced 1c: No. 1, $2 04½; No. 2, $1 98½. OATS nominal at 58c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 82c. for New Shelled. RYE steady at $1 48 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,760 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,600 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Monday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 4c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 60. CORN active and better; sales No. 1 at 87c.@87½c.; for all the month at 90c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE firm and scarce. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8 75@$9. RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—8,000 bbls. Flour, 8,300 bushels Wheat, 157,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 10.

FLOUR dull; sales 260 bbls. Spring at $10 25@$11 50. WHEAT inactive and nominal at $2 25 for No. 1 Spring; $2 18@$2 20 for No. 2 Spring; $2 90@$3 for White Canada. CORN quiet; sales eight car loads new on the track at $1 06. OATS unchanged. RYE entirely nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal. MESS PORK and Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 10.

The cattle market is active. Beeves ½c. ℔ lb. higher; extras, 10½c.@11½c.; fair, 8c.@10c., and common 6c.@7½c. Sheep higher; sales 6,000 head at 5½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Hogs in demand at an advance of $1 ℔ 100 lbs; sales at $12@$12 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 10.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99⅛; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27⅜; Reading Railroad, 47⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 143⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemania	Feb. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Feb. 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND PANAMA.

Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California, South Pacific, and Central America by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.

Western Mails...5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.

Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.

New-York Central Railroad..........3 P. M.

North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.

South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Capt. H. A. Gadsden, Mrs. Israel Corse, Miss Lena Corse, Miss Minnie Corse, Col. J. Hoogson, J. A. Elwell, H. J. Ward, T. O'Byrne, W. S. Robinson, J. L. Carleton, Mrs. J. S. Carleton, H. Levy, Mrs. H. Levy and 3 children, L. Rodgers, and 4 in the steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston—Andrew Scion, G. B. White, S. F. Graves, T. Eckel, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Hughes, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon rises... 9

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 57 | Gov. Island.10 46 | Hell Gate....12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Key West, Rudolf, Charleston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; City of New-York, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John J. Dale; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Ocean, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen, Unkhart & Co.

Barks Arietta, Colcord, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Asphodel, Norton, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron.

Brig Afton, (Br.,) Grant, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Nuevitas, Goldthwaite & Overton; Carrie Webb, Worthington, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; J. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Carrie Walker, McFarland, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Off Cape Lookout, 8th inst., exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N.C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Locke, of and from Bermuda Jan. 29, with old metal, &c., to Middleton & Co. Sailed from Bermuda Jan. 13 for New-York, and on the 21st, in lat. 38, lon. 72, had a heavy gale from E. to S. W.; shifted ballast, and was hove on her beam ends; succeeded in righting her again; bore up for Bermuda, and arrived at port Jan. 27; repaired and sailed again for New-York Jan. 29.

Brig Eolus, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Forbes, Palermo 70 ds. and 42 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Brett, Son & Co. Has been for the last 20 days on the coast, and had continual N. W. gales.

Brig Gold Fish, (of St. John, N. B.,) Perry, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Cienfuegos 2 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Has had strong N. W. gales on the coast.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Cook, Havana 12 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast.

Schr. Florence Rogers, (tern,) Rogers, New-Orleans Jan. 18.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, Potter, Apalachicola.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Two ships and one brig in offing, bound.

WIND—At sunset, light N. N. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10—The brig Falcon, from Boston for Charleston, with a cargo of ice, has put in here with her crew frostbitten. She will take a fresh one at Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The steamship Montana sld. to-day for Panama, with $1,059,000 in treasure, $1,089,000 of which goes to New-York.

Arr. ship Black Heath, from Liverpool.

Sld. ships Colorado, for Liverpool; Nereide, for Cork.

Cld. ship Stormy Petrel, for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10—Arr. yesterday, steamship Gen. Banes, from New-York; to-day, steamship Marmion, New-York; bark Nellie M. Merriam, Havre.

Cld. ship Messenger, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Sailed.

Ships Rangoon, for Liverpool; Lord Brougham, for Hamburg; Dexter and Sacramento, for San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

The hospital-ship Illinois on Saturday drifted from her anchorage in Gravesend Bay nearer to the Brooklyn shore. Although she was moored outside of the tidal currents, the large quantities of ice which were forced into Gravesend Bay carried her adrift. Two large anchors have been sent down to her, which it is presumed will hold her at all times.

The New-York Submarine Company's steamer Saxon, with her buoys, &c., has been sold on private terms to a wrecking company in South America.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR..............LONDON,
WORLD'S FAIR..............NEW-YORK,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE..............PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
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"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS,
NO. 601 BROADWAY.
SEE PAGE FIVE.

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FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 219, Feb. 10, 1868.
52, 63, 57, 10, 28, 31, 61, 18, 25, 66, 19, 3.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 220, Feb. 10, 1868.
48, 62, 14, 23, 56, 11, 37, 3, 75, 55, 30, 49.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 167, Feb. 10, 1868.
51, 14, 33, 6, 16, 50, 5, 53, 49, 42, 18, 39, 59.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 168, Feb. 10, 1868.
35, 47, 29, 33, 54, 31, 52, 22, 68, 3, 21, 16.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BARGAINS.—SEVERAL ROSEWOOD SECOND-hand piano-fortes, 7 octaves, first-class makers, extremely low for cash. Also new piano-fortes at a sacrifice; rosewood 7-octave grand piano-forte, Chickering maker, less than $300. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE COMPOSITORS wanted at No. 11 Vandewater-st., third floor.